THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LVIII Historical Society ... J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA, ...AY, MAY 16th, 1919.

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted. Studio:—Dundas Street. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

Many New Styles are now being featured in our

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT for Summer.

Beautiful New Blouses

in Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chene, the very latest models.

Neckwear

New Collars, in Organdy and Silk pleating in Silk and Crepe.

Corsets a Specialty

See our new front laced models.

The Leading Millinery House

The Coal Question!

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Head Office, Montreal

Capital Paid Up.... $14,000,000
Reserve Funds.... 15,500,000

Sir Herbert Holt, President
E. L. Peasé, Vice-Pres., and Man. Dir.
C. E. Neill, General Manager.
Stuart Strathy, Supervisor of Ontario Branches.

Money transferred by telegraph or mail. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

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R. G. H. Travers, Mgr.
Bath Branch—
G. W. Cuppage, Mgr.
Odessa Branch—
H. Ryckman, Mgr.
Enterprise Branch—
F. J. Hunter, Mgr.

Some Snaps at Less than Cost

12 Galvanized Steel Farm Gates 4ft. by 12 and 13 ft. long.

50 Bags—600 ft. Best Binder Twine.

100 Bags Oil Cake Meal.

Am always ready to buy your hay and grain, and to supply you with all kinds of feed. Cars loaded or unloaded at any and all stations where full car loads can be obtained or sold. First-class store house here. Highest prices paid according to market changes.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mrs. E. R. Sills returned home after spending a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Ballance.

Mrs. Z. Dean and Mrs. Grooms left Tuesday for Watertown to attend the funeral of their brother-in-law, Mr. Bedell.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rankin visited Sunday at W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sills took tea Sunday at Mr. John Cline's.

Don't forget the grand concert in Grace church Saturday night, the 17th.

Miss Ila Clark spent over Sunday at Mr. E. P. Smith's.

Mr. E. R. Sills has purchased the residence of the late Mrs. A. Rose, Thomas street.

Mr. and Mrs. Will. Birrell, of Bath, took dinner Tuesday at Mr. Milford Dupree's.

Quite a few through this section are selling their cream to the Creamery.

Mrs. Frank Vandebogart spent a couple of days with her sister, Mrs. Boyle, town.

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Shefford, will be held in the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth, on Monday, June 2nd 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the hearing of the appeals against the Assessment Roll of 1919. All persons interested are required to attend.

JAS. AYLSWORTH,
Township Clerk.

Tamworth, May 15th, 1919.

NEW REPAIR SHOP!

We will open a

Boot and Shoe Hospital

in the store formerly occupied by the late Jas. O'Brien

Next Week.

We have equipped the shop with all the necessary machinery and supplies to turn out

First-Class Work

and guarantee First-Class workmanship and materials.

Try Us.

F. P. TENDALL,

O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

Collegiate Institute CONCERT

Armouries, Napanee

Friday Evening, May 16

1919, at 8 p.m.

Proceeds in aid of Collegiate Memorial Fund.

Programme:

Choruses, Fancy Drills, Plays, Physical Culture, Exhibits, Music.

Admission, 25c.

Motor Boat for Sale

35 ft. long, 4 ft. 8 in. beam.

Solid oak trim, full auto control, wind shield, reverse gear, 4 cylinders, 20 h.p., Roberts 2 cycle engine, electric lights, speed about 18 miles per hour. Cost $1100 to build. Will take $500 cash, for quick sale.

S. C. DENISON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the estate of Annie Moore, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Annie Moore, late of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, married woman, who died on or about the 13th day of March, A. D., 1919, are required to deliver or send by post, prepaid to T. H. German, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for the Canada Permanent Trust Company, executor, of the last will and testament of the said Annie Moore, on or before the 20th DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1919, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 20th day of May, A. D., 1919, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executor.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1919. 20-d

BATH

Born—on Sunday, May 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Osborne, a son.

The schooner Merrill, which was on a shoal near Fairhavens, N. Y., is coming here with a cargo of coal for Overton Ball.

Mrs. Frederick Bicknell, Boise, Idaho, visited her cousin, Mr. O. Ball one day last week.

Mr. Robert Mott is laid up with an attack of sciatica.

CENTREVILLE

The farmers are despairing of ever getting their spring work done and the seed in on account of so much rain. Very few have any seed in the ground.

The remains of the late Anthony McMullen were placed in the Methodist cemetery on Monday. The funeral sermon was preached at the house by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Camden East.

Robert McGill has the framing of his new house almost completed.

Miss Edna Ford, of Belleville, spent the week-end with Mrs. Alice Donoghue.

William McMullen, Rochester, N.Y., was home for his father's funeral.

Anson McKeown has sold his farm to his brother at Croydon.

John Nolan has left to work on the stone crusher.

Misses Eva Cassidy and Loretta Evans have returned from Newburgh.

Home from here took in the lecture in the armouries in Napanee on Monday last.

Mrs. James McAvoy, Erinsville, is renewing acquaintances around here.

STELLA

A gathering was held in Victoria hall on Friday afternoon for the presentation of medals to soldier boys. A very small portion of them were here. Some have not yet returned, and others have left for other parts. Reeve Samuel Miller gave a short address of welcome, and presented the medals, and Mrs. Miller, wife of the reeve, pinned them on. Salsbury's orchestra gave several selections, and the choirs of the different churches sang several patriotic songs. R. A. Fowler, M.P.P., was in the chair. Addresses were given by Dean Starr, Rev. W. T. G. Brown, Rev. Father Roache, and Major R.R.M. Filson, the chairman, Rev. J. C. Pigeon, Rev. Jas. Cumberland, and W. H. Montray. Lunch was served to all about five o'clock, and a dance was held at night. Salsbury's orchestra supplied the music.

W. T. Hill, Jr., is able to be around again after his accident. He was engaged in harrowing in the field, and went up between the horses to relieve some part of the harness, and the horses started and dragged him down, hauling the harrow over him. Luckily he was not seriously injured.

The steamer Capt. W. Chamberlain discharged 450 tons of hard coal here recently for L. R. Wilson.

Visitors: Major and Mrs. R. M. Filson and Miss Anna Filson, Kingston.

If you want good bread try a sack of Purity Flour. A carload just in at **H. W. KELLY'S** grocery.

ODESSA

Charles Hamm, Toronto, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ham, last week.

Mrs. Geo. Chenoweth and son, Roy Benjamin, spent the week-end with Mrs. A. D. Lewis. Mr. Benjamin, accompanied by his mother, left for his home in Michigan last Monday.

Mrs. Frank Morrison, of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison.

Mrs. Edward Haggerman is spending a few days with Mrs. A. and Mrs. L. Haggerman.

Mrs. Henry Burley left last Thursday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Bolton, Belleville.

Mrs. A. Baker has returned from spending the winter with her son, Percy Baker, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fraser have returned from visiting friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Robt. Baker, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, returned to her home in Syracuse last Thursday.

The Wilton Dramatic Club staged its popular play, "Old Folks," in the township hall last Thursday night, and it was a great success. The hall was well filled, and much credit is due the actors for the talent exhibited in their different parts.

The annual I.O.O.F. service was held in St. Alban's Church last Sunday afternoon.

Jas. Bailey has purchased from Mrs. John Mancur the property and dwelling at the corner of Centre street and Ferguson avenue.

Last Friday afternoon was kept as Arbor Day for the public school. The teachers, Miss Gregory, Miss McClinchy, and Miss McKenzie accompanied their pupils to a near by woods, and the afternoon was spent in picking wild flowers. As usual they all marched from the school room, Main street singing patriotic songs and carrying banners and flags.

Buy an Incubator from MILLS

the Poultry man and hatch all the chicks you want this year to meet the great demand and high prices that are sure to follow the close of the war. Give your order for an incubator now and be ready before the hatching time comes. He sells the Cyphers hot air and the Buckeye hot water machines, the most reliable and satisfactory and self regulating hatchers on the market. **Mills** wants your surplus hens and chicks all the time. Fetch them in. Shop near Gleeson's coal yard. Canada food board license 7-714.

WHAT CAN [illegible] TO THE [illegible] NAVY

By The Hon. [illegible] Hibbert

Canadians owe [illegible] to the Navy than they [illegible] pay; and this apart from [illegible] service rendered by His Majesty's throughout the world [illegible] out the world gets [illegible] commentator on [illegible] wrote in 1758 [illegible] fore Trafalgar): "[illegible] Royal Navy of England has [illegible] been its greatest ornament [illegible] as its accident and natural [illegible] ough, the floating bulwark [illegible] Island."

But for the Navy [illegible] expansion and preservation [illegible] British Empire had been [illegible] sible. But for the Navy Canada [illegible] would not be in possession [illegible] better part of the North Amer[illegible] continent and enjoying, as they do, the happiest possible [illegible] system of Government. And [illegible] gigantic burden, ever increasing, for the maintenance of [illegible] indispensable force and influence [illegible] has substantially fallen on the British Islands alone.

For many years our flag has been flown on every sea. What organization can compare with the British Navy in respect to benefits conferred on mankind? We hear now much of "The freedom of the seas." For all this freedom (in its true sense) our Navy is responsible. Piracy was stamped out by it—the gospel could not have been preached throughout the world but for it. Many a noble ship would have gone to its ruin but for the timely aid rendered her by ships of the Navy.

When Germany's aim was being made clear the main strength of the Navy was placed in a narrower sphere in order to save the Empire, give and maintain the cause of justice and right; and splendidly was this duty done. Yet so great was Britain's sea power that, with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, there was still left sufficient force to maintain the freedom of the seas all around the world and to guard the movement of millions of troops required for the Allied forces in France, Belgium, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Greece, Gallipoli, Egypt, West and East Africa, as well as vast quantities of food, ammunition and equipment—including in the four years of war 20,000,000 men carried by the Mercantile Marine or Military transports; 2,000,000 horses and mules and 500,000 vehicles; 150,000,000 tons of [illegible]; 250,000,000 tons [illegible]; 100,000,000 tons [illegible]; 130,000,000 tons of [illegible] materials.

Not Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and the British Islands alone, but the United States of America as well, depended upon our Navy. The gratitude of our friends to the south of the boundary line was signally expressed on "Britain's Day" Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1918. No Britisher ever testified more eloquently to the valor and service of his Navy than did the foremost men in the United States on that great day. But for the Navy, indeed, who can tell how far and into what lands the campaign of German frightfulness would have been carried. At least we know that but for Britain's Navy our commerce would have been swept from the sea, and our portals on the Pacific and Atlantic would have been at the mercy of a cruel and relentless enemy.

British Naval expenses prior to 1914 reached gigantic figures which became larger and larger as the War-years rolled on, and this titanic burden fell on the Motherland. It was borne with out a single request for the cooperation of any of her Dominions. This burden, carried during the war, increased to such an extent that it would have paralyzed any other Power, except, possibly, the United States, and in the case of that country while it had the money, it was not otherwise prepared, and could not have coped with the gigantic necessities of the moment.

That was, and not so long ago, when some of our countrymen in the Dominion looked askance at any proposal to strengthen this great arm of our defence, but the four years of war have left few men unconvinced as to the value of the Navy to Canada.

To our people, indeed, the freedom of the seas is absolutely essential and the Navy has so preserved our freedom of trade and export, as well as agricultural and industrial development, that Canada has been able to bear her share of the Great War's burden and yet enjoy at the same time a fair amount of prosperity.

Published under the auspices of the Ontario Division, Navy League of Canada.

Eminent Coiffure Specialist Coming

DORENWEND'S of Toronto, the eminent hair specialists will be in Camplin House on Thursday, May 22nd with a grand display of the latest creations in Hair Goods, including Ladies' Transformations, switches, pompadors, waves, etc., and toupees and wigs for men who are bald. All those who are losing their hair cover page painting by F. Y. Williams. Here is a pair of mallards winging along to a well protected cover and should quicken the pulse of every lover of wild game. Thrilling nature stories that appear in this issue are "O Eight Squar" by Kemper R. Brooks, and "An Adventure in the Dark" by A. E. Jay. The first of an interesting series on conservation is contained in an excellent article by J. A. Belleisle, Inspector General of Fisheries and Game in the Province of Quebec.

Soda Fountain and Ice Cream —**"Free Ice Cream Demonstration" Saturday, at NIXON'S.**

Collegiate Rifle Team

The following form the team to represent the Collegiate Institute in the miniature rifle competition for April:—

G. Maybee	92
F. Herrington	89
M. Daly	88
W. Judson	88
L. Douglas	86
F. Farnsworth	83
L. Madill	82
B. Sine	80
B. Vandebogart	80

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

U. E. Loyalist Chapter I. O. D. E.

The great war being over, and new conditions prevailing, the respite from activities of a very exacting nature which women over Canada were confronted for the past four and a half years, and to which they made a magnificent response, is well merited. The workers in this town and county are no exception to the above rule, as they have attained to a most enviable record. Our own particular workers of the above named chapter of the I. O. D. E. and its committee of patriotic service workers, of whose attainments in this regard we are in a position to speak, have done all and more than could have been expected from them, and we are proud of the fine results they have reached during the war. With the finishing of the garments for the repatriated and destitute peoples, the greater portion of the war work practically ceased, though since that time much has been done for the Navy and the Mercantile Marine, which activities will continue for some time to occupy our workers as well as the finishing up of hospital supplies on hand.

For this reason, and in order to give our workers time to accomplish their spring duties at home, we are asking all our workers and members to reserve Thursday afternoon, June the 5th, for a grand rally at our work room to try and accomplish the sewing that remains on hand. We should like to see four ladies present capable of running the machines, so that they may be able to relieve each other, and no one will be over-tired. Tea will be served from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. and the usual collection taken up. Friends and well-wishers are very cordially invited to come in and have a cup of tea with their friends.

We would call the attention of all members of the U. E. L. Chapter to the fact that the annual inspection of the N.C.I. Cadets will take place on the Collegiate grounds at 3 o'clock, on Thursday, May 22nd. The inspecting officer will be Brigadier General Williams and Colonel Gillespie—the former being the General Williams of German prison fame. As many members of the Chapter as possible are asked to attend the inspection. Also to reserve Thursday evening, May 29th, for an interesting entertainment under the auspices of the Navy League of Canada.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOSPITAL

The treasurer of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives desires gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions received in Napanee by the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association:

The County Council	$25 00
Daly Tea Co.	5 00
W. S. Herrington	5 00
F. M. Wilson	5 00
J. E. Madden	2 00
M. P. Graham	2 00
W. P. Deroche	2 00
L. L. Boyce	2 00
F. W. Smith & Bro.	2 00
W. H. Grass	2 00
F. W. H. Millsap	1 00
W. A. Grange	1 00
W. J. Normile	1 00
A. E. Lazier	1 00
C. Hinman & Son	1 00
J. A. Wilson	1 00
W. J. Doller	1 00
H. H. Coleman	1 00
Boyle & Son	1 00
Gibbard Furniture Co.	5 00
T. B. Wallace	2 00
Dr. T. W. Simpson	2 00
Dr. R. V. McLaughlin	2 00
C. Glinnen	2 00
J. H. Madden	2 00
J. J. Haines	2 00
H. T. Card	2 00
Model Hardware	2 00
W. A. Stacey	2 00
F. E. VanLaven	1 00
A Friend	1 00
B. Bova	1 00
C. Ellison	1 00
Fred L. Hooper	1 00
Geo. D. Hawley	1 00
W. F. Hall	1 00
A. MacGregor	1 00
	$100 00

GEO. A. REID,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Bonnycastle Dale, the well known author, is the author of a splendid article entitled "The Dropping off Place" in Rod and Gun for May. This sportsmen's monthly magazine is replete with stories articles, and special departments dealing with Canadian field life and natives. "Just Mallards," is the enticing title of the cover page painting by F. Y. Williams. Here is a pair of mallards winging along to a well protected cover and should quicken the pulse of every lover of wild game. Thrilling nature stories that appear in this issue are "O Eight Squar" by Kemper R. Brooks, and "An Adventure in the Dark" by A. E. Jay. The first of an interesting series on conservation is contained in an excellent article by J. A. Belleisle, Inspector General of Fisheries and Game in the Province of Quebec.

TEA—in all its garden freshness

"SALADA" Tea is always fresh. It is grown in the finest tea gardens of the Island of Ceylon, picked every day, and reaches you not later than fifteen weeks after being gathered. Its native purity and fine flavour are preserved in air-tight sealed packets. You are guaranteed tea of unvarying good quality.

"SALADA"

BLACK, MIXED AND GREEN

B 399

Make Use of Your Pasture

Have you good pasture going to waste? If so, increase your herd and make use of it.

This Bank makes a special feature of loans to farmers. Have a talk with our local manager.

THE DOMINION BANK 568

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

Do Your Banking by R. F. D.

Make the mail your messenger; and save yourself the long rides to town.

Deposits may be made—butter and cheese cheques cashed—money withdrawn—just as easily and safely by mail as in person.

Write the manager to tell you all about this convenient plan of *Banking By Mail* —or call in and have it explained, the next time you are town.

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Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College

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OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 61. 31

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.

19-tf.

SERVANT WANTED—For general house work. Apply DR. R. V. McLAUGHLIN. 24 s-p

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Elida Meeks. SEWARD MEEKS. 22-cp

LADY CLERK WANTED — For patent medicines, toilet articles, stationery, confectionery, etc. Apply to G. W. NIXON, the Napanee Drug Co. 22

NOTICE—The public are hereby warned that I refuse to be responsible for any debts contracted by any person in my name without my written authority to pledge my credit. WM. RICHARDSON, JR. Napanee, April 30th, 1919. 22-cp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—One Pony for sale, six years old, color chestnut, a splendid driver, sound and kind, good condition, also one two wheeled cart rubber tires, one cutter, one saddle, and harness all in good order; also Singer Sewing Machine, one upright Piano, new to rent, apply to MRS. W. H. HUNTER, John St., Napanee. 24

FOR SALE—A good 50 acres of pasture land, fairly well fenced; well watered, and a quantity of valuable elm timber, lot 23, in the 4th concession of Richmond, better known as the Burke place, at Shannon's Corners. Also TEAM FOR SALE—A good young team of General Purpose Horses, 3 and 4 years old, weight about 2,400 lbs. each. For further particulars apply to TIM HEFFERNAN, R. M. D. No. 1, Roblin, Ont. 23-cp

MOUNT PLEASANT YORKSHIRES

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—Bred from prize sow at Guelph, to second prize boar at Toronto and first at London. Long thrifty type. The same boar for service. Lakeview George 6, 62118, for $1.50 at time of delivery. H. L. PRINGLE, R. R. No. 4, Napanee, Ont. 20 b

BEANS! BEANS! BEANS!

H. B. Mills wants all your White Beans: Must be hand-picked and clean. Bring in samples and get prices. 17-tf

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin, DENTIST

Over Wallace's Drug Store.

Entrance on John St.

'Phone 10. 15-3-m

DR. CAMERON WILSON

OFFICE—ROBERT STREET

(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes)

Telephone 106. 15-tf

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Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee

Specialty—Diseases of children.

Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 p.m. till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.

Visits Yarker Tuesdays and Friday. 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.

'Phone 279. 23-1-y

SERVANT WANTED—For general house work. Apply MRS. R. F. DAVY.

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Double House, corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. R. MILLS. tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Expansion, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. tf

SEED FOR SALE—A large quantity of Longfellow Seed Corn test 98 per cent. Gold Vine Peas, and some clean Timothy for sale. Apply THOS. RUSSELL, Selby P. O. 20-tf

PURSE LOST—In Napanee, on Monday, February 17th, a black leather purse, containing one twenty dollar bill. Finder will please leave at this office. 12

PURE BRED—Large English Berkshires, Boar for service, also one Yorkshire. Fee $1.00 at time of service. A. McCUTCHEON, Roblin, Ont. 14-tf

TO LET—Good frame house on Water Street. Good garden, yard and out water. Possession April 15th. Apply to G. A. BLEWITT, Napanee. 17-tf

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—I have a few Strawberry Plants at $1.00 per hundred or $7.00 per thousand. Also hay at $15.00 per ton. A. C. PARKS, Napanee, R. R. No. 3. 21

BOAT HOUSES—For Sale and To Rent.—One boat house in excellent location, suitable for a...s, canoes and dinghies. For Sale; also one other suitable for skiffs, canoes and dinghies For Rent. Apply to J. M. SIMPSON. tf

Full weight of tea in every package

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged at 5c per line for insertion, if in reading type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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Barrister and Solicitor,
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OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late Home Surgeon of the Toronto Eye and Ear Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Portland Robert Streets, Napanee. 42tf

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If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
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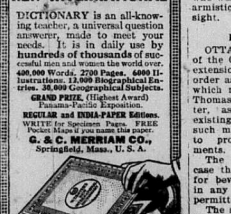

9-3m

Why do painters and those who know use and recommend Copaline Varnishes? Because it dries quickly with a beautiful gloss—will not turn white with water, and wears like iron. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

DISCONTENT IN CAMPS

Canadians Have Been Rioting at Seaford.

Minor Grievances Caused the Disturbances, But No Grave Injury or Loss of Life Resulted — Plans Have Been Completed to Bring Many Veterans Home During the Month of May.

LONDON, May 12.—Reports from the Canadian camp at Seaford states there have been riotous outbreaks there during the last few days, with damage to military property. The men's grievances included the fact that they were not allowed to travel from short distances without special permits and various other restrictions. The rioting started over the arrest of a non-commissioned soldier, who was rescued by his comrades, who then wrecked three canteens, four sergeants' messes, burned two military motor cars, broached barrels of beer. Only one soldier was injured during the rioting and the ramp is now quiet.

The reports of disturbances on Friday night in the Canadian camp at Seaford turned out to be not so serious as those at Kinmel camp, and so far as is known no grave injury or loss of life has occurred, but there has been considerable damage.

The affair arose over minor camp grievances chiefly in connection with the prohibition of week-end travel by a rule enforced eighteen months ago in response to the Government's urgent request to restrict railway traffic. There was apparently irritation also over other unimportant regulations which culminated in disorder, the principal phase of which was an attack on the canteens and seizure of beer. The non-commissioned officers' mess was wrecked but order was soon restored.

Headquarters officers are now visiting the camp and an inquiry is being held.

A long list of May sailings has been planned by the overseas military authorities with a view to expediting the return of the Canadian troops. The schedule provides for 56,000 being returned as follows:—

	Troops.
May 2. Cassandra	1,600
May 3. Royal George	1,570
May 3. Mauretania	3,800
May 6. Scotian	1,700
May 6. Northland	1,600
May 7. Celtic	2,800
May 7. Orduna	1,250
May 9. Saturnia	1,850
May 10. Empress	3,850
May 10. Regina	2,000
May 10. Olympic	5,350
May 10. Carmania	3,300
May 14. Minnetahda	2,500
May 14. Lapland	2,000
May 17. Aquitania	5,600
May 19. Robert Adamson	1,500
May 27. Empress of Britain	3,200
May 27. Belgic	3,700
May 21. Mauretania	3,800

All steamers except the Scotian, Saturnia and Empress of Britain, which will dock at Quebec, are booked for Halifax.

Figures of sailings since the date of the armistice, our official information adds, show Canadians have been repatriated on an increasing scale and are as follows: November, 5,103; December, 15,841; January, 21,128; February, 21,035; March, 40,013; April, 47,000. April figures show decrease owing, firstly, to labor troubles at ports followed by unusually prolonged gales recently. These difficulties, however, have now passed. The first units of the Second Division, totalling upward of 5,000, are expected to reach the Olympic Saturday. The opening of the St. Lawrence should expedite matters, and in any case the half-way houses to complete demobilization has been more than reached, and by the end of this month the end of the task of repatriation of the 239,000 Canadians who were overseas at the time of the armistice should be well within sight.

Prohibition Continues.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The decision of the Government in connection with extension of the war time prohibition order as set forth in a resolution of which notice has been given by Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, as anticipated, modifies the existing Federal order-in-Council in such manner as to give recognition to provincial temperance enactments.

The resolution provides that in case the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes is permitted in any province its manufacture is permitted therein.

The sale of native wines will continue to be allowed in Ontario, under the order-in-Council, as it is proposed to be amended, but if the province wishes to remain dry its wish will be implemented by the Federal legislation.

"Standard Time."

LONDON, Ont., May 12.—London has been advised, in answer to a direct inquiry, that Greenwich, Eng., Observatory is operating on daylight-saving time in concord with the British law.

Mr. Justice Logie of the Supreme Court, who gave his ruling at the session at which application to quash the by-law was heard, may not have given consideration to the origin of standard time in Ontario. The law prescribes that "standard time" is five hours in advance of the time at Greenwich, Eng., Observatory. Thus daylight-saving supporters contend that when England adopted the change the whole of the Province of Ontario was automatically forced to follow suit.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Premier Hearst appointed to Toronto's housing scheme.

The 15th Highland Battalion of Toronto arrived at Halifax to-day.

McMaster University, Toronto conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Premier Lloyd George.

The Canadian Railway War Board has withdrawn the bonding feature, owing to shippers' objections.

Eleven cattle were killed by a bolt of lightning which struck the barn of John McCauley, Hamilton road, Brantford.

A daring burglar broke into the home of Chief of Police Greene, St. Catharines, last night and ransacked several rooms.

Attempts by the packing houses to introduce foreign non-union labor into their plants were foiled by the strikers' pickets.

Col. H. A. C. Machin's report on the Military Service Act shows that a net total of 113,461 men were secured through it.

Students attacked Thao Ju-Lin's house in Pekin. The police were helpless. Thao Ju-Lin is a pro-Japanese Minister.

Liquor retailers in convention at New York expressed the opinion that the United States would stay "wet" at least for another year.

Capt. J. D. Morrow is resigning from the pastorate of Dale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on account of illness contracted overseas.

Mayor Brown, of Medicine Hat, Alta., made a notable speech on Western development and trade before Commoners and Senators.

Claims for compensation for injuries to British prisoners of war in Germany will be included in Great Britain's demand for reparation.

The British Government has, according to announcement in the House of Commons, recognized the independence of Finland and the defacto Finnish Government.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson told an audience of Senators and Commons members of the possibilities of developing the reindeer and musk ox raising industry in the north.

THURSDAY.

The price of silver advanced in the United States as high as $1.04.

Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell and Lady Baden-Powell arrived at Halifax.

Bobby Ebor of Hamilton knocked out Eddie Santry of Buffalo in the fourth round.

The Belgian Government will ask the Allies for an immediate loan of $500,000,000.

Mr. C. H. Bishop, superintendent of building, Public Works Department of Education, has resigned.

Much concern is felt for the Stuart W., a coal steamer, which disappeared Tuesday night in Lake Erie.

Lucy Margaret Whitewell, in her 17th year, died at Ingersoll as a result of burns from which she had suffered nearly four years.

The strike in Toronto of [illegible] house employes was settled yesterday at a conference between Premier Robertson, the men and the packers.

According to late cable despatches, the Bolsheviks in great strength have attacked Vilna, which indicates that the Poles are in possession of the city.

A slashing attack was made by Mr. Wm. Duff in the Commons upon the Naval Department, which he charged with bungling, mismanagement and gross extravagance.

No official communication of the appointment of a permanent Canadian representative at Washington has yet been made to the British Government by the Ottawa Cabinet.

A big meeting of municipal representatives at Whitby was addressed by Sir Adam Beck in relation to the Toronto & Eastern Railway project, at which a Hydro-radial resolution was all but unanimously carried.

Japan has notified China that it would be well to prohibit the "national disgrace" meeting planned in Pekin, and has intimated that the anti-Japanese agitation in Pekin at present is liable to cause misunderstandings.

FRIDAY.

Tom Longboat has arrived back in Canada.

Judge Winchester died in Toronto after two months' illness.

All Canadian flour mills have orders for work on Saturday, Victoria Day.

The ambulance transport Essequibo is expected to arrive at Portland about Tuesday.

Duncan McDonald, inventor of the pay-as-you-enter cars, died in Montreal at the age of sixty.

The Royal George is to dock at Halifax and the Cassandra at Montreal, instead of Quebec, on or about Sunday.

A domestic loan, similar to last year's Victory Loan, but not so large, will be floated, probably in September.

Senator Hubert, on trial in Paris on a charge of having dealings with the enemy, has been acquitted by court-martial.

The Soviet Government in Budapest has declined to accept the terms offered by the Allied nations and threatens to fight to the last.

An Industrial Council has been formed in Ottawa, composed of representatives of the building and contractors and the building trades.

Engineer Bechely and Fireman Ernest Bellows of St. Thomas were killed when their engine overturned in a bad wreck on the Wabash near Canboro'.

The building trades strike in Ottawa is ended, the men getting an increase of about 20 per cent. in wages, an eight-hour day and other concessions.

A compilation of the deaths of French youth between 18 and 20 during the progress of the war shows that over half of the young manhood of the country has disappeared.

London, England, newspapers publish comments which, on the whole, are favorable to the terms of the Peace Treaty. The financial conditions are regarded as the least acceptable.

SATURDAY.

The 15th Battalion reached Toronto and was enthusiastically greeted by thousands.

The Mauretania docked at Halifax with about four thousand Canadian troops.

Hydro rates to Owen Sound power users have been reduced practically 25 per cent.

NO DEBATE PERMITTED

Germans Must Accept Treaty As It Stands.

Hun Delegates Made an Effort to Protest Against Some of the Terms Imposed Upon Them by the Victorious Allies, But They Were Silenced by Very Sharp Reply.

PARIS, May 12.—The Allies can admit of no discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of the peace treaty substantially as drafted.

This is the reply to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, who submitted a note to Premier Clemenceau declaring that the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people, and many of them incapable of accomplishment.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has also been informed, in answer to his complaint that Germany was asked to sign the Allied plan for a League of Nations, although not among the states invited to enter it, that the admission of additional members of states has not been overlooked, but has been explicitly provided for in the last paragraph of Article 1 of the covenant.

The German peace delegation declares in letters sent to the Allied and associated powers, that on essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned.

They were not prepared to find that the promise explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind, is in this way to be rendered illusory.

"The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure, moreover, our experts find that many of them could not possibly be carried out.

"The German people who to remind the German delegation that they have formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of their right to insist that the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit."

The second from the German representatives dealt with the League of Nations.

The German delegation, in notes transmitted Saturday night to M. Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, proposes changes in the clauses of the peace treaty relating to the colonies, and asks that prisoners of war be returned immediately after the signing of the preliminaries, and that adequate supplies of food and clothing be guaranteed them. It is considered in Peace Conference circles that the treaty as it stands provides amply for the colonies.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Foreign Minister and chairman of the peace delegation, hopes to obtain a personal interview with President Wilson Friday, but was refused, according to L'Intransigeant.

The executive committee of the Socialist party made it known Sunday it did not consider the League of Nations accord with the ideals of President Wilson's 14 points, while the indemnity demanded seems to the committee too heavy for Germany's resources. The Allied notations concerning the German colonies and the Saar basin are objected to likewise as seeming to furnish causes for future wars.

No People Could Satisfy Demands.

BERLIN, May 12.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, a despatch from Versailles says, has presented to Premier Clemenceau, chairman of the Peace Conference, a note declaring that the draft of the Peace Treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people. Many of the demands, moreover, in the view of the German delegates, are incapable of accomplishment.

Bell's Early Rival.

The first patent for a practical telephone was granted to Alexander Graham Bell by the United States Patent Office in 1876, but Bell had a close rival for the honors in Elisha Gray, of Chicago. Gray claimed that an invention "to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit" was filed a few hours after the Scotchman's application for a patent. Gray had described his invention in a paper communicated the previous year to the American Electrical Society. The Gray and Bell telephones were similar in many particulars, and if Gray had been a few hours earlier in filing his caveat he might have won the honor of being the pioneer of the telephone. After a memorable litigation, however, the honor was awarded by the courts to Prof. Bell. Gray contributed many other important inventions to mankind.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

AID FOR THE VETERANS.

Government Gets Power of Larger Tracts of Land.

OTTAWA, May 13.—Sir Edward Kemp took his seat on the front Government bench in the House of Commons Monday, and immediately tabled the report for 1918 of the overseas military forces in Canada. Sir Edward was welcomed with applause on the Government side of the House.

Hon. Arthur Meighen presented a bill to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land. Explaining the bill, Mr. Meighen said, that in 1917 Parliament passed a soldiers' settlement act which had the same general spirit in view, but the scope of its operations was confined to land owned by the Dominion. The main purpose of the present legislation was to provide means of acquiring lands now held privately or by corporations or Governments for the purpose of disposing of the lands to returned soldiers. In this respect the bill followed an order-in-council passed in February, by which authority to this end was given to the soldiers' settlement board.

But beyond the powers given by the order-in-council the bill provided a system and machinery whereby lands might be acquired by expropriation. The expropriating clauses contained means whereby lands which are being retarded from cultivation are set aside as settlement areas and thereby subject to the expropriatory provisions. The bill was read a third time. Mr. Meighen presented another bill respecting Dominion water powers. The purpose of the bill is to form a statutory foundation for the administration of Canadian water power in so far as they are the property of the Dominion and for co-operation with the provinces in other cases.

NEW AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

Italy Will Be Given Strong Strategic Heights.

PARIS, May 13.—The peace treaty with Austria is nearing completion and an official summary of it is being prepared, as was done in the case of the German treaty.

Although it is not so stated in the treaty, the new Austrian frontier is the one designated by the secret Treaty of London, giving Italy all the strategic heights and defensive passes.

The French Foreign Office, having been informed that the Austrian peace delegation might be expected to arrive this week, work is being hastened on the preparation of quarters at St. Germain, where the palace of Francis I. is being put in order for the reception of the visitors.

Used for years as a museum, it contains a wonderful collection of Gallic relics ranging from prehistoric times to the era of the Valic kings.

It is planned that the presentation of the terms of peace will occur in the most historic apartment of the old palace, which is located on the first floor and approached by a grand staircase, the walls of which are emblazoned with royal devices.

Two groups of nearby villas have been requisitioned for the Austrian and Hungarian delegates.

NEUTRALS INDIGNANT.

Scandinavians Do Not Like Terms of Peace.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 12.—Scandinavian public opinion, as reflected in the newspapers, reveals itself vociferously in disapproval of the peace treaty. About half of the Swedish, Danish and Norweigan editorial comment is besprinkled with phrases that would be strongly resented if used in conversation with a citizen of one of Germany's victorious opponents. Not a single editorial approves of the treaty, though two or three condone it, and say that it is understandable under the circumstances.

Considered in diplomatic and big business circles is that the terms of the treaty were expected, but the verdict, as the business depends upon the sympathies and business affiliations of each speaker. The time limit of two months for neutrals to accept unconditionally the invitation to enter the League of Nations seems to arouse resentment.

Defeat the Afghans.

LONDON, May 13. — The news from Afghanistan where Afghan tribesmen have been taking British positions on the Indian frontier was scanty, but satisfactory over the week end. The British drove the Afghans from Dakka on Friday while airplanes crossed the frontier and bombed the enemy positions at Loidatta, with good results. The Afghans maintain their positions west of Loidatta.

Previous despatches on the situation on the Afghanistan-Indian border have placed the centre of the fighting around the important Khyber Pass, west of Peshawer.

Operations In Russia.

STOCKHOLM, May 13. — Entente forces are preparing military operations, with Helsingfors as a base, for an attack on Petrograd, according to a Helsingfors despatch to the Afton Tidengen.

Fifty thousand troops are expected to take part in the operation, according to the despatch, which says the French cruisers are now lying in the Gulf of Finland off Helsingfors.

Spain Takes Hun Ships.

MADRID, May 13.—With a view to preventing possible acts of sabotage, the maritime authorities have taken charge of the German ships interned in Spanish ports. Six of these ships have already been provided with French crews and are flying the inter-allied flag.

German papers in discussing the peace terms say that their enforcement will ruin the country and bring starvation.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for many years was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 13.—Quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:—

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Ft. William).
No. 1 northern, $2.24½.
No. 2 northern, $2.21½.
No. 3 northern, $2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, $2.13.
Manitoba Oats (In Store, Fort William).
No. 2 C.W., 72½c.
No. 3 C.W., 72½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 72c.
No. 1 feed, 69½c.
No. 2 feed, 66½c.
Manitoba Barley (In Store, Ft. William).
No. 3 C.W., 76½.
No. 4 C.W., 71½.
Rejected, $1.67.
Feed, $1.61.
American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment).
No. 2 yellow, nominal.
No. 4 yellow, nominal.
Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 white, 74c to 76c.
Ontario Wheat (f.o.b., Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2.12 to $2.20.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $2.11 to $2.19.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, $2.10 to $2.18.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.09 to $2.17.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $2.08 to $2.16.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $2.07 to $2.15.
Peas (According to Freights Outside), $2.45.
Barley (According to Freights Outside), $1.60 to $1.61.
Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside), nominal.
Rye (According to Freights Outside), No. 2, $1.80.
Manitoba Flour.
Government standard, $11.60, Toronto.
Montreal, $11.60, Toronto.
Mixed Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal (Car Lots, Bags Included), Barley, $2.15 per bushel.
Shorts, per ton, $44.
Good chop, per ton, $52.
Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1 timothy, $23 to $24.
Mixed, per ton, $20 to $24.
Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11.
Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—Nominal.
Spring wheat—No. 2, $2.11 per bushel.
Barley—Malting, $1.12 per bushel.
Oats—80c to 81c per bushel.
Hay—Timothy, $21 to $22 per ton; mixed, $20.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
May	172	173	171¾	171¾	
July	163	163¾	163	163¾	162
Sept.	153¾	161	153¾	159¾	153¾
Oats—					
May	68	70	68	69¾	
July	67¾	68	67¾	68¾	67¼
Sept.	64¼	66¼	64¼	65¾	64
Pork—					
May	52.50	53.85	52.50	53.85	53.50
July	50.80	51.10	50.80	51.00	50.70
Lard—					
May	32.55	32.72	32.50	32.65	
July	31.80	32.00	31.80	31.92	31.92
Ribs—					
May	28.90	28.92	28.90	28.92	28.90
July	28.10	28.17	28.00	28.15	27.92

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, May 13.—With a run of practically 400 head of cattle on the Union Stock Yards market yesterday, trade opened rather slow, with a fair demand for good, handyweight butchers, but a weak demand for steers with weight. There was a good trade for butcher cows and a steady enquiry for stockers and feeders and for thin, young cows for the grass.

The run of hogs was 1290 and while some of them sold at last week's quotations, the outlook is for easier prices and packer buyers are quoting 21¾c fed and watered, and 20¾c f.o.b. for the balance of the week, with 4c off on sows and 7c on stags.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; market active. About half of the Swedish, Danish and Norweigan editorial comment is besprinkled with phrases that would be strongly resented if used in conversation with a citizen of one of Germany's victorious opponents. Not a single editorial approves of the treaty, though two or three condone it, and say that it is understandable under the circumstances.

Considered in diplomatic and big business circles is that the terms of the treaty were expected, but the verdict, as the business depends upon the sympathies and business affiliations of each speaker. The time limit of two months for neutrals to accept unconditionally the invitation to enter the League of Nations seems to arouse resentment.

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; beef steers steady to 15c lower; butcher cows and heifers steady to strong; calves, 50c lower; feeders steady; estimated tomorrow, 15,000. Beef steers, medium and heavyweight, choice and prime, $16.60 to $19.75; medium and good, $14.10 to $16.55; common and medium, $10.25 to $13.75; butcher cattle, heifers, $7.75 to $14.75; cows, $7.50 to $14.50; canners and cutters, $5.75 to $7.50; stock cattle, light and handy weight, $12.75 to $14; bologna bulls, $10 to $12.50; stocker steers, $8 to $12.25.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400; steady. Prime steers, $16.25 to $17.25; shipping steers, $15 to $16; butchers, $10 to $13.50; yearlings, $10 to $12.50; heifers, $7.50 to $12; stockers and feeders, $5 to $12.50; fresh cows and springers, $60 to $160.

Calves—Receipts 4,000; 50 cents lower; $6 to $16.50.

Hogs—Receipts 13,600; 20 cents higher; heavy, $21.40 to $21.50; mixed and yorkers, $21.35 to $21.50; pigs, $20.50 to $20.75; roughs, $18.50 to $19; stags, $15 to $17.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 10,200; 25 cents higher; lambs, $10 to $16.25; yearlings, $10 to $14; wethers, $12.50 to $13; ewes, $5 to $12; mixed sheep, $12 to $12.50.

Crimean Veteran Passes.

NORWOOD, May 12.—A veteran of the Crimean war from Peterboro' county has passed away in the death of Thomas Dornan, at the home of his nephew, Mr. Wm. Wheeler. He was for the greater part of his life a resident of Lakefield. He was born at Warminghurst, Wiltshire, England, and enlisted at the age of seventeen. Mr. Dornan arrived in the war area three days after the battle of Inkerman and took part in the long siege of Sebastopol.

U. S. Loan Is Over-subscribed.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Fifteen million Americans bought Victory Liberty Notes in the campaign which closed Saturday night, according to estimates received by the treasury from federal reserve banks. This compares with about 21,000,000 purchasers in the fourth loan, 17,000,000 in the third, 9,400,000 in the second, and 4,000,000 in the first.

Late reports emphasized the earlier indications that the loan had been heavily oversubscribed.

Gen. Pershing will be the guest of Great Britain, while in London, and will make investiture at Buckingham Palace.

Week of Mourning.

BERLIN, May 12.—A "week of mourning" has been decreed by the Government to express "sorrwo and deep contrition" over announcement of the peace terms. The week began Saturday. The decree provides that public frivolity must be stopped for eight days. Its provisions affect theatres and cabarets. Dancing, horse racing and gambling will be suppressed.

The Baltic, with the 15th Battalion and several artillery units aboard, docked at Halifax, and the Tunisian, with soldiers and munitions workers, at Quebec.

GAVE ONE INTERVIEW.

How Wilfrid Laurier Dodged Very Difficult Question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it a rule during his long public career never to give an interview to a newspaper. He was always polite and courteous, but with his well-known knife reminded the newspaper man of his decision on this point. One of the few times—perhaps the only time—when he broke his rule was on his return from his trip abroad in 1897. It will be recalled that the chief subject of discussion during the campaign of 1896 was the Manitoba school question. Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservative Government at that time, had brought in a Remedial Bill to force Catholic schools on the Province of Manitoba, and naturally expected to carry the Province of Quebec. The Roman Catholic bishops, with perhaps one exception, supported Sir Charles, and even after the Conservatives were defeated kept up the agitation. Sir Wilfrid, after his visit to England, took a trip to Rome, and coincidentally the agitation against him died away. When it was known that he had sailed for home a number of newspaper men went down to Rimouski to meet the incoming ship. Sir Wilfrid received them with his usual courtesy, but after a few salutations retired to his stateroom. Among the correspondents was Mr. Charles Marell, afterward Speaker of the House of Commons, and after some consideration he resolved to make a personal appeal, on behalf of all the correspondents, for an interview. Sir Wilfrid finally consented, and the correspondents were invited to his stateroom. He told them that he had not been able to resist the appeal of his friend, "Charlie" Marell, but exacted a promise that if any questions were asked which he did not feel like answering no reference should be made to it, and, further, that every answer which he did make should be taken down in writing exactly as he gave it. These conditions were loyally carried out, and the interview no doubt appeared more or less perfunctory when it was published in the newspapers. As more than twenty years have elapsed, and the Manitoba school question was forgotten long ago, there can be no objection or breach of faith to Sir Wilfrid in revealing now what was said on that matter. Towards the end of the interview, Mr. Marell remarked that the information which Sir Wilfrid's travels was all very interesting, but "what the people of Canada would like to know is what happened when you saw his holiness the Pope." This was treading on delicate ground. It was the one subject which Sir Wilfrid wished to avoid, and his face was a study for a few minutes. Finally he smiled and said: "Well, gentlemen, now you know why I decline to give interviews, but I see that I shall have to say something about my visit to Rome." The correspondents had high expectations of a good story, but this is what followed: "Put the question this way," said Sir Wilfrid: "Who were the persons I met abroad who impressed me the most?" Then he added: "Her Majesty the Queen, the President of France and his holiness the Pope." And that was all about the visit to Rome.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Old Scheme To Be Carried Out at Last

Already plans are being prepared for the carrying out of one of the greatest engineering enterprises ever undertaken by man—the boring of a tunnel to connect France with England—and it will doubtless be begun as soon as the mess of war has been cleaned up.

The digging of such a tunnel beneath the Channel would, making direct undersea communication between Dover and Calais, has been advocated for a century. Beginnings of it were actually made a few years ago at both ends. But the project was defeated by the fear of conservative Britishers lest the hole under the strait be used by the French, in case of war, for an invasion of England.

Of course, this was a foolish idea; for nothing could be easier in an emergency than to block the tunnel, or even to blow up a section of it, rendering it impassable.

The great war, however, has taught a lesson. If the tunnel had existed, troops and supplies could have been sent through it from England to France in an endless stream, safe from submarines or other enemy attack, while releasing much-needed ships for other purposes. Wounded and sick soldiers would have been carried back by the same route without peril from the murderous Hun.

Incidentally—and by no means of least importance — England would have been wholly safe from the starvation which the Huns hoped to inflict upon her by the operations of their submarines.

The mistake is not to be perpetuated. The tunnel is to be dug, and in accordance with plans long presumably, with some modifications.

If the floor of the Channel were of soft material—say, of silt, such as often furnishes the make-up of river bottoms to a great depth—the engineering problem involved might be one of utmost difficulty. But, happily, the fact is quite otherwise. Currents flowing between the North Sea and the Atlantic keep the bottom of the strait scoured clean, and its floor is of solid chalk—stiff almost impervious to water and easy to bore through. This chalk stratum is more than 200 feet thick.

The distance from Dover to Calais is only twenty-one miles. But actually the tunnel will be thirty-two miles long, connecting the Dover-London railway with the Calais-Paris railway, and thus enabling a passenger to get aboard a train in the British capital and travel direct to Paris, dismounting from the coach at the station in that city. Electric locomotives will do the hauling.

It is estimated that no more than four years will be required to complete the project, digging from both ends.

The total cost is reckoned at $80,000,000, and the expectation is that the investment will yield at least six per cent. per annum.

The Easiest Way To Invest

Canada, following the example of other Allied countries, has made it possible for wage earners—men and women—to invest in safe securities without effort.

These securities are called War Savings Stamps.

The cost now $4.04, but by compounding interest, the $4.04 you invest now will be worth $5.00 in 1924. There is no other security in which you can invest such a small amount that is as safe and that bears so high a rate of interest.

Or you can start with 25 cents, by buying a Thrift Stamp. When you have sixteen Thrift Stamps, you can exchange them for a War Savings Stamp.

You take no risks. The Government of Canada guarantees to pay you back your money — with interest — at any time during the five years, or to pay you in 1924 $5.00 for every $4.00 (and a fraction) you invest now.

In May W-S.S. Cost $4.04

In June W-S.S. Cost $4.05

BUY W.S.S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

War Savings Stamps can be bought wherever this sign is displayed.

Make Your Savings Serve You and Serve Your Country—Invest Them in War Savings Stamps.

Famous Poem in Book Form

No poem produced by the war has become so really popular as "The Soldiers Field."

Sentiment has always something, perhaps most to do with the appeal in a poem that captures the heart of mankind as this poem has done all over the world. But sentiment will not keep a poem alive, it will not bring to each new reading a fresh and engaging mood of beauty and enjoyment. Sentiment is like that of those perishable fabrics in which the texture is destroyed along with the pattern. "In Flanders Fields" is the embodiment and expression of a mood crystallized by a profound and durable idea; an idea born from the stress of a great experience in the events and critical hour of human sacrifice. The experience itself will pass, has passed away along with the terrible realities of time and place and participation, but the spiritual residue that is left becomes one of those eternal and immortal symbols which keep true and unwavering the rectitude of men's vision and preserves for them the benefits of sacrifices so gladly and unselfishly made. I really think "In Flanders Fields" is a great poem, great in a sort of solemn serenity which blooms with conviction at every reading. It has the same elevated mood, the same profound substance, and communicates the same exalted vision as Lincoln's Gettysburg address. As often as McCrae's rondeau has been quoted, it is always a privilege to have it make the occasion rich by its presence.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

As has often happened in times of great stress among mankind, the substance of the stress is gathered and focussed by the non-professional poets. Though Col. McCrae wrote and published a number of poems and perhaps loved the art with an almost professional passion, he was a physician who had made a name for himself in scientific medicine. "In Flanders Fields" has been printed in a volume with twenty-nine other poems, none of which is touched with anything like the power of form and substance of that poem. Indeed, except for three or four, they are rather commonplace in theme, though expressed with that distinction of form which characterizes the "poppy" poem. He affected quite often the form of the rondeau, and in one other effort, at least, in "The Night Cometh," gives us a glimpse of the grace and conception which we associate with him in the one supreme performance. This is the poem:

Cometh the night. The wind falls low,
The trees swing slowly to and fro:
Around the church the headstones
Cluster, like children strayed away
But found again and folded so.

No chiding look doth she bestow:
If she is glad, they cannot know;
If ill or well they spend their day,
Cometh the night.

Singing or sad, intent they go:
They do not see the shadows grow;
"There yet is time," they lightly say,
"Before our work aside we lay";
Their task is but half-done, and lo!
Cometh the night.

Another poem of McCrae's which shows the profounder side of his nature, which was, as Sir Andrew Macphail tells us, deeply religious, a characteristic of his Scotch breeding and environment, is "Anarchy":

I saw a city filled with lust and shame,
Where men, like wolves, slunk through the grim half-light;
And sudden, in the midst of it, there came
One who spoke boldly for the cause of Right.

And speaking, fell before that brutish race
Like some poor wren that shrieking eagles tear,
While brute Dishonor, with her bloodless face
Stood by and smote his lips that moved in prayer.

"Speak not of God! In centuries that word
Hath not been uttered! Our own king are we."
And God stretched forth his finger as he heard
And o'er it cast a thousand leagues of sea.

The "Essay in Character" which Sir Andrew Macphail appends to the poems in this volume, is a sympathetic and informing memoir of the physician-poet. Sir Andrew's picture of the man, and the account of his life, are intimate and detailed. They are filled out from McCrae's letters and diary, which give not only a complete narrative of his experiences in Flanders up to the time of his death, but also his service and adventure in the Boer War.

Will Inspect Grazing Lands.

Prof. W. J. Rutherford, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Provincial University, Saskatoon, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee to examine the lands now held under grazing leases in Southern Alberta, to ascertain what areas will be suitable for mixed farming in connection with the campaign now being carried on by the Soldier Settlement Board.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SPORTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Big International Meet Planned for Next Year.

Let it be admitted at the outset that the term "Olympic" as applied, or as intended to be applied, to the projected interallied army meet in France, next summer, pending the complete dispersal of the victorious forces, is a misnomer. The Greek word is used in this connection by athletes, a very large proportion of whom are college-bred, with a full understanding of its meaning, but it suits their convenience so to use it, and that, after all, and in the estimation of the hypercritical and pedantic, is the main thing. That point settled, what is proposed is that, while the allied fighting forces are still practically intact, one of the greatest athletic contests ever held shall take place.

The project has the full indorsement, the sanction of Sir Arthur Currie, so far as concerns Canadian participation. As the plans have been discussed, they provide for competitive games, such as track and field sports, boxing, rowing, and so on, to be tentacitly arranged that competition shall begin by platoons, and progress through companies to regiments, brigades, divisions and armies corps. The program, it is announced, "will embrace unique events for every branch of the service, and a competition between machine gun organizations, the artillery trench mortar, and other branches, and between platoons and companies of infantry."

Thus far the enterprise seems to have been handled almost wholly, if not altogether, on American auspices, but it is intended to be, in the broadest and best sense, a friendly inter-allied military-athletic contest. The Olympic feature of it will be displayed at its close, naturally, when the champions in the various games and drills shall be pitted against one another.

The next Olympic game year, properly speaking, will be 1920. The last observed was 1912, when the meet was held in Stockholm, Sweden. On that occasion the United States took away the honors in field and track sports. The score in points for all contests stood, at the close: Sweden, 183; United States, 125; Great Britain, 76; Finland, 52; Germany, 47; France, 32; Denmark, 19; South Africa, 16; Hungary, 16; Norway, 16; Canada, 13; Italy, 12; Australia, 13; Belgium, 11; Austria, 6; Russia, 6; Greece, 4; Holland, 3.

Germany was the successful competitor for the privilege of holding the Olympic meet of 1916, and for some time the Kaiser and his government apparently evinced great interest in the meet, which was to have been held in Berlin. In fact, the Olympic Stadium at Grunewald, within the jurisdiction of the capital, was opened by the former Kaiser, on June 8, 1913, with no little ceremony. It is worth recalling, in illustration of the peculiar German conception of sportsmanship, as differentiated, for example, from the British, that, in a descriptive book issued by the German Imperial Association for Olympic Games, Carl Diem, secretary of the Olympic contests for 1916, wrote of the Stadium in this bombastic fashion, doubtless with the approval of his superiors:

"This Stadium is to us in itself an expression of that unity which is attained with such difficulty, and of which we have made use with such success. Only fortunate nations, nations sure of themselves and of their future, build themselves such monuments of their times. Not alone the plans of the projectors and the hands of the workmen have fashioned this building. The sinewy fists that hunted the French from German soil, that on bloody fields forged the unification of Germany; those keen and active minds which in the battle of commerce won renown and riches for the credit of Germany, all those who have helped to build a cosmopolis in Berlin — all these have done their share to forward the establishment of this Stadium. The austere days of 1813, the glorious period of 1870, the years of economic development, sowed the seed and in the warm sunshine of German idealism the fruit ripened."

It should be borne in mind that Berlin was to have welcomed, on the occasion of the holding of this contest, representative athletes from all parts of the earth. How vain and hollow sounds such boasting now! Not in Berlin, but in Paris, with the Germans driven out of France, are the world's athletes to celebrate a triumph.

No doubt the Grunewald Stadium would be the scene of a great Olympic meet in 1916 if, as the former Kaiser and his generals expected, they had been able to reach Paris early in the winter of 1914, or, at all events, in 1915. But this was not to be, and the Stadium had to be put to other and sadder uses in the last Olympian year.

It is highly fitting that the proposed military Olympic affair should be held in Paris. The athletes of every country have responded so splendidly to the call to arms. The only men who received any criticism for holding back were the professional baseball players, and professional ball is a business, not a form of athletics. Here in Canada, the typical games of the Dominion, lacrosse and rugby disappeared almost entirely. There can be no doubt that the real Canadian athletes "did their bit."

Authors Had Grievances.

For many years the Canadian copyright law has been antiquated and unfair. Some of the handicaps under which Canadian authors and composers worked were:—

1. Canada is the only country that does not recognize the composer's control over the reproduction of his work by phonograph records, player-piano rolls, etc.

2. Canadian writers have no control over the reproduction of their work in moving pictures. It is a current complaint that there are not enough Canadian films. There would be more of them if there were any inducements for Canadians to write.

3. The writer of a Canadian book has no control over the translation into a foreign language.

4. The writer of Canadian fiction has no control over its dramatization.

5. The Canadian dramatist has no control over the rewriting of his play as a novel.

6. The present method of registration of articles by newspapers is inadequate and inconvenient.

7. Under the British Act, the term of copyright is the life of the author plus fifty years. In Canada, it is only 28 plus 14 years.

Blushes Made to Order.

Tattoo Artists Repair Ravages of Great War

LONDON tattoo artists are working overtime repairing the ravages which war work has wrought to the complexions of the ladies. In fact, as one of them said to the correspondent, tiffey have become more beauty doctors than anything else.

Thousands of women who were unaccustomed to daily toil have been engaged in work of national importance during the war, and the close atmosphere of office or workshop has taken the bloom from their cheeks and rendered once rosy complexions pallid and sallow. Face creams and rouge sticks, lip salve and powder have done something to effect a transformation, but these methods involve constant attention and care as well as frequent renewal.

So ladies of all classes have flocked to the tattooist's merchant to have the tint of a blush rose permanently stamped on their features by means of the pigments worked in by the electric needle.

A leading London professor of the art said that his practice had developed to a remarkable extent of late. "All sorts of ladies come to my studio to have permanent complexions tattooed on their faces," he said. "The majority of them are what you might call 'society ladies.' When the electric needle has done its work they never look tired or wan; they get up in the morning looking as fresh as a flower, no matter how tired they were with festivities of the night before. Many of them improve the color of their lips by having them tattooed a brilliant red.

"Apart from our 'beauty doctor' work, we have very busy tattooing ordinary designs, and there again many of our clients belong to the 'upper classes.' They include ladies of title and even royalty. I know at least one European queen who carries a splendid example of the tattooist's art. I should think quite three parts of the aristocracy carry tatto marks —generally just above the knee—and the designs are invariable dragons, butterflies, snakes or the family crest.

"Soldiers, too, are very keen on tattooing. A few days ago I did a dragon in five shades on an officer's chest. It took two sittings and was perfect when finished. The Tommies usually go in for regimental badges or sentimental designs on their arms, and I have tattooed many of the Waac girls with the badge of their unit.

"I had a strange commission to execute the other day. A young couple came to me with the request that I would tattoo something on each of them that would be complete when they were together. I tattooed on their hands a design showing a heart pierced with an arrow. Half the design was on each right hand and done in such a way that it was only complete when their hands were clasped.

"Sometimes we are asked to obliterate badges of love that has wanted. In the first flush of his passion the ardent lover has the name of his girl tattooed on his arm. By and by the affair ends and he comes back to us and asks us to remove it. We can't do that, but we can turn it into a butterfly or a flower, and that is what we do."

A Link With Tennyson.

The death of Mrs. R. W. M. Pope, which occurred recently, leaves Oxford distinctly and consciously the poorer. Cecilia Mary Tennyson was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Horatio Tennyson, the youngest of twelve children, brothers and sisters of the Victorian poet laureate. Cecilia, called after the aunt whose wedding to Prof. E. L. Lushington is commemorated in the epilogue to "In Memoriam," spent her girlhood walking and talking constantly with her illustrious uncle, inheriting the entree to the famous Farringford circle, and imbibing and enjoying its tradition.

She will be sincerely mourned both in Oxford and also by the wide circle of her own and her husband's acquaintance, and not least by not a few of the large body of non-collegiate students, scattered up and down the world, who became, when he was appointed cesdor, her husband's special charge, whom she made in her years of health her own care also, and whom her delicate kindness, her gracious presence, and winning sympathy laid under an obligation gratefully recognised. She married Dr. Pope just forty years ago, in 1878. Through her mother she was connected with the well-known Lincolnshire family of Cary-Elwes.

NATIONAL KITCHENS.

An Experiment That the English Women Are Trying.

The English woman has gained the vote, but political emancipation is not complete liberation, says a London correspondent of the New York Evening Post. Within the household itself there are disabilities and tyrannies from which she has still to be freed. For many enlightened persons have been crying out against the economic wastefulness of the tradition which requires each of twenty housewives living in twenty consecutive houses to spend several hours a day in cooking separate meals for her own family. A solution was the national or community kitchen.

The national kitchen, started as a temporary wartime expedient under the pressure of food scarcity, is likely to become a permanent institution. Its benefits are too conspicuous for it to be allowed to pass away when more normal conditions return.

There is no need to tell the advantages of these kitchens. The most obvious are the large economies effected in food, fuel and labor. As compared with the middle class, or working class household, the national kitchen can buy to better profit, can utilize expensive labor saving devices, can employ better skilled assistance, and can turn to good account "substitutes" which the ordinary housewife has not yet learned how to deal with. During the wheat shortage these kitchens, by encouraging the use of rice, barley, oatmeal, tapioca, beans, lentils, swedes and onions, diverted many people from an undue consumption of bread. No one can tell how great a boon the national kitchen has been to many a household where the mother had to be at work outside the home for several hours of the day.

The movement for the establishment of public kitchens began in the spring in 1917. The experiment was tried in various provincial towns and in the East End of London, and soon such promise that it was soon officially encouraged and assisted by the Food Ministry. At the first, it had many stubborn hindrances to overcome. Nothing but the harshness of the food situation would have enabled it to conquer the enmity of the old habit and the prejudice which confronts all innovations in the conservative a country.

It carried with it many a reminder of the old-fashioned "soup kitchen" which used to dole out portions to the starving poor. There was accordingly in many families considerable apprehension lest respectability should be compromised by any dealings with it. In many towns opposition was blown by the catering trade through fear lest the competition of this public enterprise should diminish its own profits. Moreover, some critics of the scheme expressed an honest anxiety lest it should encourage idleness. They really believed that the house wife would have nothing to do if she were relieved of the necessity of preparing meals.

In spite of all these obstacles, the reform was so valuable in itself that it soon gathered headway. In some places a national kitchen was established by private enterprise. A group of public spirited men and women formed themselves into a company or subscribed fund, and ran the kitchen as a business proposition. The more usual plan has been a combination of the local state and the local effort. The Food Ministry has granted a local committee by a grant of 25 per cent. of the cost of equipment, together with a further 25 per cent. as a loan. The local authorities have been empowered by the Local Government Board to raise the remaining 50 per cent. out of the rates or local taxes. This has left to private effort the responsibility of meeting the cost of initial stocks, the running costs, and the risk of a loss in the early days. As a rule only the cooks and the kitchen staff are paid. The superintendence and serving are undertaken by voluntary helpers; many of them Salvation Army and social workers of the neighborhood.

In many cities school feeding schemes have been a most useful preparation for the larger undertaking, as, for instance, in Bradford, where it had been shown that 10,000 meals could be cooked by the labor of one skilled cook and one baker, with the aid of seven or eight unskilled assistants.

Where feasible, it is found to be the better plan to set up in each district one central kitchen, from which several depots are supplied. The meals, as soon as cooked, are sent by motor transport to these depots, where customers apply for them, bringing their own jugs, basins, plates and other receptacles. At the New Bridge Street Depot in London for a small deposit containers can be had for taking meals to neighboring offices and stores. In some places, however, the central kitchen scheme does not work well, owing to the shortage of gasoline and drivers, and the consequent difficulty of getting a large number of meals delivered at several depots at about the same time of day.

Told by Gen. Biddle.

Gen. John Biddle, commanding the United States forces in Great Britain, has been poking fun at the German Chancellor, who, in the Reichstag recently expressed his thanks to the neutral nations for their courtesy and kindness.

"Germany," said Gen. Biddle, "is now in a position where she is grateful for a kind word, no matter how grudgly spoken.

"In fact Germany's feelings to-day are very like those of the lady who sang 'Juanita' at a concert. She sang so badly that she was interrupted with a volley of cat-calls, but in the tumult a man yelled fiercely:

"'Order, order! Give the old goose a chance!'

"'Oh,' she said, 'I'm so glad to see there's at least one gentleman in the house.'"

Depended.

Mother—Tommy, are you tall enough to reach that bottle on the kitchen shelf?

Tommy—Not if it's my cod liver oil.

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
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We guarantee our work

The Napanee Express

WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and get so nervous I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would have an all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."—Mrs. A. LEROY SCHULTZE, 902 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.

How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I cannot sleep," or "It seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultze's experience and give the plain, old-fashioned herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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Woodyatt Lawn Mowers
in all sizes.

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for rose bushes and shrubbery.

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Patriotic Calenders For 1919.
Handsome designs, all prices. Sheet music all the latest. Vocal and Instrumental.
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Daylight Service from Napanee to Westport-Brockville branch.
Canadian National train leaves Napanee 1.35 p.m. daily except Sunday for Ottawa and points East. Will connect at Forfar with the Westport train for Delta and Athens, arriving Brockville 6.45 p.m.
21-c

East End Barber Shop
Everything neat, : First class Workmen : Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.
J. N. Osborne.

Collegiate Concert.
The Napanee Collegiate Memorial concert will be held in the Armouries on the evening of Friday, **May 16th**, and not May 9th, as previously announced.

Grocery Business
Having taken over the business of Mr. Theo. Windover, on the Market, I am prepared to meet the demands of the public in a full line of groceries of superior quality. A liberal patronage is solicited. Business conducted on Cash System.
ALEX. DENISON

SYMINGTON'S
Is the place to get the Following Goods :

FEEDS
Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed, Cracked Corn. Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS
Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

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Has a full stock of
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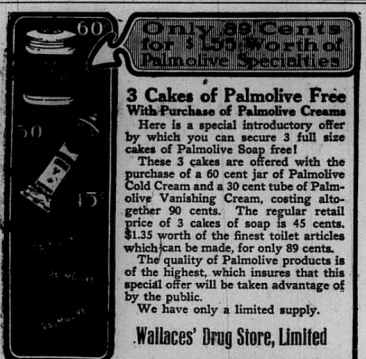

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Here is a special introductory offer by which you can secure 3 full size cakes of Palmolive Soap free!

These 3 cakes are offered with the purchase of a 60 cent jar of Palmolive Cold Cream and a 30 cent tube of Palmolive Vanishing Cream, costing altogether 90 cents. The regular retail price of 3 cakes of soap is 45 cents. $1.35 worth of the finest toilet articles which can be made, for only 80 cents.

The quality of Palmolive products is of the highest, which insures that this special offer will be taken advantage of by the public.

We have only a limited supply.

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Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED by a Practical Photographer, at

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At the Campbell House, Napanee, on THURSDAY, MAY 22nd,
DORENWEND'S of Toronto

Invite you to their display of the newest creations in artistic hair-goods.

If your own hair is thin, dull and unbecoming, let us demonstrate just what can be done to supply your lack of hair, and how perfectly it is accomplished.

FOR LADIES :—
Switches, Transformations, Waves, Pompadours, Chignons, Etc.

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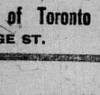
will make you look years younger and improve your health. Light as a feather and indetectable on our sanitary patent structure.



This display is for one day only THURSDAY, MAY 22nd.
Appointments can be arranged at residence if desired.
THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

THE DORENWEND CO'Y., Limited, of Toronto
Head Office :—103-105 YONGE ST.

GRACE METH. CHURCH
Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.
9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Sunday School Installation service.
11.45—Sunday School.
8.00—Regular service.
Special music. Watch for announcements.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting debate.
Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer and Praise.
Thursday, 7.00—C.G.I.T.
Don't miss the entertainment on Saturday evening, 17th.
Note change of hour Sunday night.

Do You Need Paint ?
We can save you money. 4 or 5 brands of paint selling out at 95c. per quart. All colors, all size cans. Don't lose the opportunity. WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

Notice.
To my customers. I am going away for a holiday about the 19th May. Will my customers take their eggs to H. W. Kelly, and he will pay you the highest market price.
W. DAVIS,
Furrier.
24-b

New Branch Bank
The Standard Bank of Canada will open a branch at Napanee in the Perry Block in the store formerly occupied by the Merchant's Bank and now occupied by Mr. M. Sand as soon as the store can be vacated and got ready for the use of the Bank.

Go to M. Taylor
For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

Green Mountain Seed Potatoes
Government inspected and found free from disease in the field. Grown from Registered Seed. This seed was grown at Sudbury, Ont. Increased yield of these potatoes will more than pay for the cost of the seed. Only a few bags left. Price $3.00 per bag. Apply to **G. B. CURRAN,** Ontario Department of Agriculture, Napanee, Ont.

Baseball.
Rikley's Sharks succeeded in putting it all over the N. C. I. ball tossers on Wednesday evening by a score of 14-15. Now the "Sharks" are going around with a chip on their shoulder, but they will undoubtedly gets theirs the next time they meet the N. C. I. boys. Following are the players:
N.C.I.—H. Costigan c, H. Dunbar p, F. Russell 1b, C. Scott 2b, M. Daly 3b, C. MacLean c.f., S. Metzler r.f., G. Maybee l.f., H. Gleesons.s.
Sharks—Allby c, Ray Loucks p, E. Loucks 1b, Harold Johnston 2b, W. Gowan s.s., L. Carlu 3b, G. Johnston r.f., Ross Loucks c.f., F. Blute l.f.
The next match takes place on Monday evening at 6.30.

Obituary.
On Wednesday, May 7th, 1919, occured the death of Miss Connie E. Lee, at her home corner of Robert and Bridge streets, Napanee. Miss Lee was born at Odessa and has been a true christian and faithful worker in the Methodist church since childhood, being a member of Grace Methodist Church for a number of years. She leaves to mourn her loss one sister Miss Rosa Lee, of Napanee, and one brother, J. D. Lee, of Corbee, N. Y. Burial took place in the family plot at Wilton.

Not dead—Oh, no, but borne beyond the shadows
Into the full clear light ;
Forever done with mist and cloud and tempest,
Where all is calm and bright.

Not even sleeping—called to glad awakening,
In heaven's endless day ;
Not still and moveless—stepped from earth's rough places
To walk the King's highway.

Not silent—just passed out of earthly hearing
To sing Heaven's sweet, new song ;
Not lonely—dearly loved and dearly loving
Amid the white-robed throng.

But not forgetful—keeping fond remembrance
Of dear ones left awhile,
And looking gladly to the bright reunion,
With hand clasp and with smile.

Oh, no, not dead—but passed all fear of dying,
And, with all suffering o'er,
Say not that I am dead when Jesus calls me
To live evermore.

While they last, several brands of Paint, all colors and all sizes, 95c. per quart, at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

LIVE STOCK SHIPPING
Owing to increased business, we have found it necessary to change our shipping day from Friday to **MONDAY.** Will start Monday, April 21st and every Monday following. We are prepared to handle your live stock of all kinds. Come and get a square deal. Phone the manager before selling.
Richmond Farmers Co-operative Association
S. C. S. McKim,
Phone 110 Manager

The Roblindale Co-operative Association will ship hogs from Roblindale Station on **Thursday, April 24th.** We will use you right Highest market price paid.
S. C. S. McKim,
Manager.

Save through W.S.S. plan.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH
Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister
9.45—Morning class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.30—Organ recital.
Air (varied)—Weber.
Chant Negre—Kromer.
Quartette, 'I've Found a Friend'
Nocturne—Chopin.
Ave Maria—Schubert.
7.00—Evening worship.
Please note the hour of evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.
Thurs., 8.00—Choir practice.
Monday, 3 p.m.—Ladies' Aid annual meeting—election of officers.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH
Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Special service in sacred memory of those, formerly connected with the congregation, who gave their lives in the war.

NAPANEE FAIR
At the Napanee Driving Park Grounds, **Sept. 9th and 10th.**

Dance.
At the conclusion of the Collegiate concert in the armouries on Friday evening, May 16th, a dance will be held in the town hall. Gentleman, 50c. ; lady 25c. Proceeds for Collegiate Memorial Fund.

Str. Paridie
Will start Wednesday, May 14th, leaving VanLuven's dock, Napanee, at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave Picton at 2 p.m. for Napanee. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, until further notice.
24-b

BOYES' GROCERY.
Fruits in season, oranges, grape fruit, prunes, apricots, jams, marmalade, honey in pails. Big assortment of choice biscuits, and cakes. Try our Black Tea. Our Coffee the best in town, fresh ground.
G. W. BOYES,
Phone 236. John St.

One of Canada's Clever Sons.
Capt. G. W. Morden, at one time on the staff of Picton High School, and later on the staff of the Napanee Collegiate Institute, but later connected with the Government College at Winnipeg, is so well known throughout this county, and has so many warmly attached friends here, that any reference to him or his work at the present time will be generally appreciated. During war years he has held important positions in connection with large chemical works in England, his studies eminently fitting him for work along these lines. At present he is still one of the chief chemists for the Ministry of Munitions in England, and it may be taken for granted that he stands in the front rank, capable of holding place with the cleverest and best equipped of the old land. Capt. Morden has won many educational distinctions abroad, and is one of her clever sons that Canada may well be proud of all through future years. He is a Queen's graduate.

Fine Toilet Articles and Stationery at **NIXON'S.**

The Musical and Literary Society
Owing to the rain on Saturday only a small number of the members attended the annual meeting of the Musical and Literary Society, held in the Council Chamber of the town hall. The President, Mrs. Wilson, occupied the chair, and proceeded with the various items of business. One pleasant surprise was the financial statement given by Mrs. Boyle, the treasurer, in which she reported a splendid balance on hand for the year of $153.40. The president then gave an address in which she graciously thanked the various members of the society for their hearty co-operation which had made the club a success in every respect. The election of officers followed and resulted in the re-election of the same officers for the ensuing year, namely :
President—Mrs. Cameron Wilson.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Cottle.
Second Vice-President — Mrs. B. Black.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. Boyle.
Secretary—E. Locklin.
After some discussion of plans for the next season the meeting adjourned.

Kwickwork Auto Enamel makes old cars look like **new.** Get it at **Wilson's Hardware Store**

Marsden Kemp, specialist in piano treatment and tuning is in town and requests those in the county who have requested his services to arrange as soon as possible. Orders at Wallace's drug store.

Buy War Saving Stamps.

TAILOR MADE SUIT
From our splendid range of Blue and Black Serges Cheviots and Vicunas.

Grey and Brown Worsteds in plain weaves of patterns.

Best Trimmings Used.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN
Wonderland, Thursday, May 22 — Afternoon and Evening.

There are "big scenes" without number in **"The Unpardonable Sin,"** which is to be shown at the Wonderland theatre, Napanee, on Thursday afternoon and evening, May 22nd, but "biggest" in point of interest and suspense, though, paradoxically, "smallest" in point of characters involved, is the disrobing scene, which has been attracting the attention of the public wherever the tremendous photo-play has been exhibited.

In the developement of the story, Blanche Sweet, appearing as Jimmy Parrell, an aggressive American girl, in company with Matt Moore as Noll Winsor, an American drinking with the Food Commission in Belgium, finds herself entering the military lines and forced to submit to the most careful search of her person for possible hidden documents. Methods used in making these military searches have received sufficient publicity to make the average man familiar with them, and it is pretty generally known that but little respect was paid to the feelings of modesty, which were natural on the part of women of lofty birth and traits of those ordered to make the searches.

In "The Unpardonable Sin" Miss Sweet is shown alone in a room with one of the most repulsive characters that has ever been represented on the screen. Article by article, down to the last filmy garment, her clothes are removed, drawing nearer and nearer and despite her desperate struggles. The scene has been photographed through a diaphragm of silk, and the two characters appear in silhouette. It is remarkable, too, that so realistically has the situation been worked out that there is not even the slightest suggestion that this truly sensational bit has been "dragged in by the heels" to pander to tastes which are low or depraved.

Another exciting incident of the picture, entirely different in its nature, shows the escape of the principals from the clutches of those who would wreak them, a regulation automobile supply truck, driven at break-neck speed crashes through rough and broken fields, across little streams and through gulleys and ditches, only a short distance in advance of a powerful military touring car which finally gives up the ghost when it finds the going too hard. What the little machine accomplishes is wonderful, and the situation is one that makes for progressive and spontaneous cheering on the part of any audience before which the picture is shown.

Matinee at 2.30.
Admission, 25c. and war tax.
Night admission, 50c. and war tax.

Anderson's Dyspepsia Cure for sale at WALLACE'S.

FOREIGN CREDITS HAVE MAINTAINED OUR PROSPERITY

A large portion of the Canadian public has not yet realized how important a factor foreign credits have been in continuing good times.

Sir Thomas White recently said in parliament : "Supposing the Dominion Government had said : no money for credit in Canada. What would have happened ? Our wheat, flour, beef, manufactured products, cheese, and salmon could not be sold abroad, and the export business of this country would practically come to a standstill."

From whom has the Government received the money that has enabled it to grant these credits ? From the people who have loaned it.

If foreign credits are to be continued, and Sir Thomas says that they must be, for a while, then the people must continue to lend their money to the Government. War Savings and Thrift Stamps make this easy, besides they pay well. To invest in them is good business both for the individual and the country.

Moth Bags for all size coats and garments—for sale at WALLACE'S.

Masters & Snider
Funeral Directors and Embalming
Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee
Phone—Office 30, Residence 145.
8tf

FOR SALE
The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Uriah Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Soliciting Agent, Napanee, Ont. 39tf

For Red Geraniums and other plants for your flower beds go to **H. W. KELLY'S,** and if he hasn't what you want he will order it for you.

WONDERLAND
Goldwyn presents
Tom Moore
—in—
"Just for To-Night."

WEDNESDAY
Peggy Hyland
—in—
"Marriages are Made."

THURSDAY
Blanche Sweet
—in—
"The Unpardonable Sin"
Matinee at 2.30
Admission 25c. and War Tax
Night at 8 o'clock
Admission 50c. and War Tax
Seats on sale Saturday.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
44 tf

Cooper's Cattle Dip preparations are the most satisfactory Disinfectant for all kinds of stock
Wilson's Hardware Store

NEW GARAGE !
Repairing and Painting all Makes of Cars
Independent of any special car.

Gasolene, Oils, Tires, Etc., always on hand.

DAY and NIGHT SERVICE.
Your patronage solicited.

J. M. GRAHAM, Proprietor.
Opposite Gibbard Furniture Factory.

SHINGLES
600,000
HIGH GRADE WHITE and RED CEDAR.

It will pay you to see us before you buy.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
Successors to Dafoe & Waller.
45tf

STRAND THEATRE !
House of First-Class Photo Plays.
M. MAKER, Proprietor.

Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17
Paramount pictures present **Lina Cavaliera** in a five reel drama, **"ETERNAL TEMPTRESS."** Also two reel **Fatty Arbuckle Comedy, "THE BELL BOY."**

Monday and Tuesday, May 19 and 20
J. Stuart Blackton, in the Big Special Production **"MISSING."** Also Good Comedy and News.

Wednesday and Thur. May 21 and 22
Pauline Frederick in **"DOUBLE CROSSED."** Miss Frederick star of "Bella Donna," "Sapho" and "Zaza," scores her greatest emotional hit in this play of love, blackmail, daring and devotion. Also **William Duncan** in **"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS."** Episode 13.

Orchestra on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
REGULAR ADMISSION, 6c. and 11c.
These are shows worth seeing.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

Best of Attention, Careful Workmen

Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary. Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

NEW SUITS

—AT—

$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,

Napanee, Ont.

We are Continually Surprised

to hear someone whose eyes we are testing say—"I never had my eyes properly tested before, and did not think they could be the cause of my headaches, my nervousness or my inability to read and not get dull and sleepy.

We can test you and honestly advise whether an eye doctor is necessary, and generally save you dollars.

We are also expert in fitting the specialists prescriptions, saving you time and trouble in the city.—All latest shapes Round-Oval-Leaf, invisible bifocals, shell rims, etc.

Testing Free—A. F. CHINNECK

—at—

F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

DROVE TEAM OF OXEN TO CHICAGO

At Age of 74, Farmer Can do as Much Work as 20 Year old Boy—Praises Tanlac

"Well sir, five years before I started taking Tanlac my troubles made me quit farm work, but now I feel so good I believe I could whirl in and sow as much oats as I did when I was a young man of 20," declared George Hintz, sr., who lives three miles west of Peoria, Illinois, on R. F. D. route No. 1, a few days ago. Mr. Heintz has lived on his farm for 50 years and is well and favourably known to a great many persons in that vicinity.

"When my wife and I first settled here," continued Mr. Heintz, "Peoria was just a small village when and we would have to have anything they didn't keep in town I'd just hook up a team of oxen and go to Chicago because we didn't have any railroad to Chicago in those days. I worked pretty hard on the farm up to the time I was telling you about when stomach trouble knocked me out and I had rheumatism in my left knee so bad my wife would put hot poultices on it to try and rid me of the pain. My stomach got in such bad shape that I couldn't take anything but liquids or soft things to eat and I tell you I got mighty tired eating that sort of stuff but I did it to keep from suffering.

"If I'd so much as eat meat or potatoes my stomach would cramp me nearly to death and I would bloat up and sometimes it would be hours before I'd get any ease from the pain. Of course, I felt like maybe my age had something to do with my bad stomach and rheumatism, as I'm 74 now, but I had always been strong and hearty and I just hated to give up hope. I took all sorts of medicines but nothing seemed to do me any good at all and I was right on the point of giving up when I heard what Tanlac had done for people in Peoria and surrounding towns, and I know a lot of people about here and some of them told me I ought to take it. I was in a pretty bad shape sure enough but after all I had heard about Tanlac I thought I'd take just one more chance and so I bought a bottle.

"Well sir, that first bottle I took made me sleep better and kept my stomach from hurting me when I ate, and seemed to put more life into me than I had had for a long time. I could tell right away it was doing the work for me and I had the boy get three more bottles and they did me so much good I just couldn't help but go out and do a little work around the place and I began to eat just like I used to and I could sleep like a log and my stomach didn't hurt me at all; in fact, I found that I could just eat anything without being bothered and the rheumatism in my legs eased up so I made up my mind to stick to Tanlac because I know it's going to rid me of that trouble. I've bought six bottles and I shall always bless the day I got that first bottle of Tanlac and I want all my friends to know what it has done for me and they know I'm not the one to put my name back of anything that isn't just right."

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store. In Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

—o—

Wallace's Crow Strychine will rid your corn patch of crows. 25c. and 50c. bottles at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Be Sure to Get

WRIGLEY'S

THE wax-wrapped sealed package with WRIGLEY'S upon it is a guarantee of quality.

The largest chewing-gum factories in the world—the largest selling gum in the world: that is what WRIGLEY'S means.

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT!

Made in Canada

47

The Flavour Lasts!

LIFT CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

Doesn't hurt! Lift any corn or callus off with fingers

Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corns, calluses and "hard skin" on bottoms of feet, then lift them off.

When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

MINUTES OF RICHMOND COUNCIL.

Selby, 5th May, 1919

The council met at Selby. Members all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Sexsmith, seconded by Mr. McConnell, that this council appoint the Reeve, Mr. Carleton Woods and councillors Sills and Gollinger as a committee to investigate and settle the dispute re road ditch and water along lots 23 and 24 in the 3rd concession of the Township of Richmond. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sexsmith, seconded by Mr. Sills, whereas the Township of Richmond is so situated as to make it convenient for a number of Napanee merchants to procure urban laborers during their busy seasons of seeding and haying, and whereas rural and urban clocks in the county of Lennox do not record the time alike, Resolved that this council board of the Township of Richmond hereby places itself on record and directs that the residents and all people employed in said township shall in the future as in the past be governed in the transaction of all business or pleasure alike according as the old standard time dictates and no other, also that a by-law be drafted accordingly. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gollinger, seconded by Mr. McConnell, that Christie Thompson receive an order on the treasurer for $85.00 for drawing stone and breaking same on road division No. 29 when work is done. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sexsmith, seconded by Mr. McConnell that this council amend By-law No. 657 reading to supplement the sum of $800 re Government grant on roads in 1919, and that we change the amount to read $500 so as to comply with Government contribution as received from C. H. Fullerton, superintendent colonization roads. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sexsmith, seconded by Mr. Sills, that the by-law passed at the March session appointing M. P. Hudgins pathmaster on road division No. 19 be repealed and that this council appoint Stanley Sexsmith as pathmaster for said division for 1919, also that the same by-law, which appointed Samuel Knapp as pathmaster for road division No. 21 be repealed and that this council appoint J. C. Hudgins as pathmaster for said division for 1919. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McConnell, seconded by Mr. Sills, that the application of John N. Richmond and H. R. Richmond to furnish power for running stone Crusher for 1919 be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gollinger, seconded by Mr. McConnell, that the following accounts be paid; John B. McHenry, for two broken auto springs, $20.00, paid in compliance with by-law No. 657; Geo. Thompson, work on boundary road between Richmond and Camden, 6th con., $2.20; John Mowers, bonus for 38 rods wire fence, $9.50; Mrs. Doney, aid for May, $5.00; J. McKittrick, fixing hall floor, $5.00; R. Asselstine, 22 loads gravel for road division No. 1, $2.20; Wilbert Winters, bonus on 58 rods wire fence, $14.50. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet the first Monday in June at 10 o'clock a. m. At that time the Court of Revision to revise the assessment roll for 1919 will be held.

All pathmasters are required to be at the council chamber to receive their road lists after signing their declaration of office.

JAMES McKITTRICK,
Township Clerk.

—o—

Murceo and Alabastine, all colors at WALLACE'S.

—o—

Tommy Atkins Smiles.

One topic of conversation prevails throughout the Army of Occupation in Germany, and that is the new British army bonuses. Whether in the rooms of the German barracks that hold whole companies at once or in the farmhouse kitchens of the little villages of the bridgehead, the new scheme, and the way it will affect individual cases, is being discussed.

There is no doubt that the Government's plan has made a favorable impression. The amount of weekly bonus satisfies the great majority of the men and exceeds what most of them expected. In an army like our present one money has a very varying value. The bonus of 10s. 6d. (say $2.50) a week for privates seems a great deal for the agricultural laborer or the ex-odd job man, but it would not be the same compensation for retention under arms to the man who has a well-paid peace billet to get back to, and who fears that delay in reaching it may lead to his finding that somebody else has got his old job.

"Their Name Liveth for Evermore"

RUDYARD KIPLING has sent to the London Times a statement with regard to the work being carried on by the Imperial War Graves Commission, of which he is a member. The origin and development of the commission is simple. In the first days of the war the different armies created special commissions whose duty it was to register and tend the graves of the soldiers fallen in action, and, when possible, to send photographs of them to relatives. Later a National Committee was formed, and on the suggestion of the Prince of Wales this was expanded into an Imperial Commission to mark and tend the graves of the soldiers of the Empire wherever they had fallen. All parts of the Empire, says Mr. Kipling, have generously and unreservedly promised to bear their share of the expense. As the author says, these graves are to be found as vast cities of the dead in France and Flanders, where more than half a million of British soldiers sleep forever, and as scattered mounds in Africa and Asia, in jungle glades, on far-away islands, amid desert sands and desolate ravines. Wherever they are they will be identified and cared for by agents of the commission.

It was felt desirable that at the head of each grave should be some memorial as lasting as the art of man could design, and the expression of some central idea. To this end Sir Frederick Kenyon was engaged to make a report, and it has been decided on his suggestion that in each cemetery shall stand a Cross of Sacrifice, and an altar-like Stone of Remembrance, and that the headstones of the graves, officers and men, should be of uniform size and shape. Stone crosses to succeed the temporary wooden crosses were at first suggested, but crosses of the smallness necessary because of the nearness of the graves to each other do not allow sufficient space for the men's names and the inscriptions, and are, by their shape, too fragile and too subject to the action of frost and weather for enduring use. Plain headstones, therefore, measuring two feet six inches by one foot three inches have been chosen, upon which the cross or other emblem of the dead man's faith could be inscribed, together with his regimental badge, his name and number and other necessary data. In cases where the relatives desire to add to the formal record they will be permitted to do so at their own expense for lettering so long as the letters do not exceed 65.

In each cemetery there will be erected a building which will contain a register of each grave with the birthplace, age and parentage of the dead recorded. In honor of the Indian troops who fought in France in 1914-16 a Hindu temple and a Mohammedan mosque will be built. It is also intended to erect special memorials to commemorate the part borne by particular armies and divisions in particular actions, such, for instance, as the Canadians at Ypres, the Australians at Amiens, the South Africans at Delville Wood and the British at the breaking of the Hindenburg line; and no doubt there will be a particularly glorious monument to the Old Contemptibles. Mr. Kipling says that it is hoped that the art of the Empire will give its services and advise in the designing of these memorials. He lays emphasis upon the fact that so far the work of the commission has only been blocked out, and that advice and suggestion will be welcomed from the public.

After so many years of fighting over densely populated and civilized countries like France and Belgium, it is inevitable that there must be single graves and groups in positions where, when the life of the land goes forward again, they cannot be reached or tended. Some lie in what were once town or village thoroughfares and will be so again; others by the side of railway stations and freight-yards, houses, or factories, in arable or pasture fields, parks, gardens, and the like. The objections to leaving these graves where they are need not be dwelt upon. No precautions will save them from being encroached upon or obliterated in the course of time. There is, moreover, a strong sentiment among all ranks that such scattered graves look lonely; and the instinct of the Services demands that those who fell by the wayside should be gathered in to rest with the nearest main body of their companions. That is what the commission, with all due care and reverence, propose to do. In view of the enormous number of our dead in France alone, the removal of bodies to England would be impossible, even were there a general desire for it. But the overwhelming majority of relatives are content that their kin should lie — officers and men together—in the countries that they have redeemed. The Allied nations, too, have freely given their land to our dead for ever, and that offer has been accepted by the Governments. To allow exhumation and removal in the few cases where it has been suggested would, it seemed to the commission, be undesirable if only on the principle of equality, and, judging from what many gallant fighters have said and written before they in turn fell, a violation, in all but a few special cases, of the desire of the dead themselves.

Saving Fuel.

The campaign among the railroads of the United States for conservation of fuel may result in an annual saving of 10,000,000 tons of coal and 840,000 gallons of oil.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—o—

Talking Machines.

Buy your talking machine where you can buy records for it. We are sole agents for the celebrated Victor records and keep a large stock on hand. See us before you buy.

VANLUVEN BROS.,
Napanee.

2-6

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, as this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this delightful fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

FARMER PUTMAN ON SILOS

A silo is a hole entirely surrounded by wall, fur store cow feed. Sometimes the hole is in the ground; sometimes it is up in the air. To build a silo first select a nice spot for the hole, then build a wall outside of the hole, if you want to build up, or inside of the hole if you want a pit silo. Either kind is good, but you got to go about it different. If you can't put up a silo, put it down, but don't put it off.

All kinds of material is good for silo building exceptin hot air. Good ones is made outen cement, concrete, cement staves or silos, holler tile, brick, stone, wooden staves, steel, or two by fours. We has 2000 silos in Colorado made of them above materials and about 20,000 outen hot air. Most of the farmers has gotten the spot fur the hole picked out, but they haint never begun to commence to build yet, fur some reasons or others. Some haint got the money, some cain't decide on the kind of silo, some says it's too much work to haul the crop in and cut it up, some sez it makes the cows' teeth fall out, some sez it gives them holler horn and holler tail, some sez it makes the milk turn green, some sez the milk from the silage won't churn, some sez it makes steers scour, hawgs howl, and lambs limp. Anything to put off silo buildin'. I'm a tellin' you folks better get busy and look into this silo business; it'll mean money fur farmers that wants to make beef, mutton, or milk, and I know of some that feeds it to hawgs and lots of it is fed to hosses and mules. I raised corn and I'm sure glad I had to eat some good corn silage.

—Thomas Jefferson Putman.

—o—

Paint, 95c. Per Quart.

We are making room for a line of English semi paints and have decided now to sell 4 or 5 brands out at 95c. per quart. We have quite a large stock in 2 quart, 1 quart, pint and ½ pints, in about 40 colors. Take your choice while they last. WALLACE'S Drug Store, Napanee.

—o—

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

Any record will play on the Aeolian-Vocalian Phonograph. M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

—o—

Rexall Orderlies, the ideal laxative, for old and young. 25c., and 50c. boxes at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Get your Arsenate of Lead for spraying at Wilson's Hardware Store

The only music—The Aeolian Vocalian Phonograph. Come in and hear it for yourself. M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

Cheese Factories!

We are this year buying Whey Cream.

If your factory is within twenty miles of Belleville, our truck could call for your cream. If too far for our truck to go, we will pay express from your nearest shipping station. We furnish cans

References :—Any banker, any cream shipper.

Write us—

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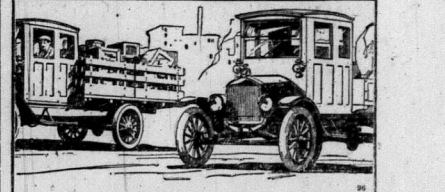

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Cap'n Warren's Wards

by JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

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"Annie and her mother. They told me what you had done and were doing for them, how kind you had been all through the illness and today. Oh, I know you made them promise not to tell me, and you made the doctor and nurse promise too. But I knew some one had helped, and Annie dropped a hint. Then I suspected, and now I know. Those poor people!"

The captain, who had been looking at the floor and frowning a bit, suddenly glanced up and his niece's eyes fixed upon him, and they were filled with tears.

"Will you forgive me?" she asked, rising from her chair and coming impulsively toward him. "I'm sorry I misjudged you and treated you so. You must be a very good man. Please forgive me."

He took her hand, which was swallowed up in his big one. His eyes were moist also.

"Lord love you, dearie," he said, "there's nothing to forgive. I realized

"Will you forgive us?" she asked.

that I must have seemed like a mean, stingy old scamp. Yet I didn't mean to be. I only wanted to look into this thing just a little—just as a matter of business, you know. And I— Caroline, did that doctor tell you anything more?"

"Any more?" she repeated in bewilderment. "He told me that you were the kindest man he had ever seen."

"Yes, yes. Well, maybe his eyesight's poor. What I mean is did he tell you anything about anybody else bein' in this with me?"

"Anybody else? What do you mean?"

"Oh, nothin', nothin'. I joked with him a spell ago about a wealthy relation of the Moriarty tribe turnin' up."

He hesitated. What could he say? Even a hint might lead to embarrassing questions, and he had promised Dunn.

"What ought you to say?" asked his niece.

"Well, nothin', I guess. I am glad you understand matters a little better and don't intend for the estate nor me to pay these Moriarty bills. Just get 'em off your mind. Forget 'em. I'll see that everything's attended to. And, later on, if you and me can, by puttin' our heads together, help those folks to earnin' a better livin', why, we will, hey?"

The girl smiled up at him. "I think," she said, "that you must be one who likes to hide his light under a bushel. Thank you—uncle."

She left Captain Elisha in a curious state of mind. Against his will he had been forced to accept thanks and credit which, he believed, did not rightfully belong to him. It was the only thing to do, and yet it seemed like disloyalty to Malcolm Dunn. Thin, troubled him, but the trouble was, just then, a mere pinhead of blackness against the radiance of his spirit.

His brother's daughter had for the first time called him uncle.

* * * *

A note on the dining room table proved, to the captain's delight, to be from James Pearson. It was brief and to the point.

"Why don't you come and see me?" wrote the young man. "I've been expecting you, and you promised to come. Have you forgotten my address? If so, here it is. I expect to be in all day tomorrow."

The consequence of this was that 11 o'clock the next day found Captain Elisha pulling the bell at 12½ Bayard in a long brick block on a west side street. The block had evidently been in its time the homes of well to do people, but now it was rather dingy and gone to seed. Across the street the first floors were for the most part small shops, and in the windows above them doctors' signs alternated with those of modistes, manicure artists and milliners.

The pull at the boarding house bell was answered by a rather slatternly maid, who informed the visitor that she guessed Mr. Pearson was in. He almost always was around lunch time. So Captain Elisha waited in a typical boarding house parlor before a grate with no fire in it and surrounded by walnut and plush furniture until Pearson himself came hurrying downstairs.

"Say, you're a brick, Captain Warren," he declared as they shook hands. "I honest to God come today. Why haven't you before?"

The captain explained his having mistaid the address.

The captain asked about the novel and how it was progressing. His companion admitted having made some progress, more in the line of revision than anything else. He had remodeled his hero somewhat in accordance with his new friend's suggestions during their interview at the Warren apartment and had introduced other characters, portrait sketches from memory of persons whom he had known in his boyhood days in the Maine town. He read a few chapters aloud, and Captain Elisha waxed almost enthusiastic over them.

Then followed a long discussion over a point of seamanship, the handling of a bark in a gale.

At length Captain Elisha, having worked "Uncle Jim" into a safe harbor after a hundred mile cruise under jury rig, with all hands watch and watch at the pumps, leaned forward in triumph to refill his pipe. Having done so, his eyes reminded first upon a photograph standing, partially hidden by a leather collar box, upon the dresser. He looked at it intently, then rose and took it in his hand.

"Well, I swan!" he exclaimed. "Either what my head's been the fullest of

"Say, Jim, that's Caroline, ain't it?"

lately has struck to my eyesight or else—why, say, Jim, that's Caroline, ain't it?"

Pearson colored and seemed embarrassed. "Yes," he answered, "that is Miss Warren."

"Humph! Good likeness too! But what kind of rig has she got on? I've seen her wear a good many dresses—seems to have a different one for every day, pretty nigh—but I never saw her in anything like that. Looks sort of outlandish, like one of them foreign girls at Geneva—or Lucknow, say."

"Yes; that is an Italian peasant costume. Miss Warren wore it at a fancy dress ball a year ago."

"Want to know! Italian peasant, hey? Fifth avenue peasant with diamonds in her hair. Beggin's to her, ain't it?"

"I thought so."

"Yup; she looks pretty enough! But she didn't ought to wear her hand organ clothes to make her pretty."

Then, looking up from the photograph, he asked, "Give you this picture, did she?"

His friend's embarrassment increased. "Why, no," he answered shortly, after an instant's hesitation: "That ball was given by the Astorbilts and was one of the most swagger affairs of the season. The Planet—the paper with which I was connected—issues a Sunday supplement of half tone reproductions of photographs. One page was given up to pictures of the ball and the costumes worn there."

"I see. Astonishin' how folks do like to get their faces into print. I used to know an old woman—Aunt Hepsibah Tucker, her name was—she's dead now. The pride of Aunt Hepsy's heart was that she took nineteen bottles of 'Balm of Burdock Tea' and the tea folks printed her picture as a testimonial that she lived through it. Ho, ho! And society bigbugs appear to have the same cravin'."

"Some of them do. But that of your niece was obtained by our society reporter from the photographer who took it. Bribery and corruption, of course. Miss Warren would have been at least surprised to see it in our supplement. I fancied she might not care for so much publicity and suppressed it."

"Um-hm. Well, I guess you did right. I'll thank you for her. By the way, I told Caroline where I was callin' to go this mornin', and she wished to be remembered to you."

CHAPTER IX.

The New Second Mate.

PEARSON seemed pleased, but he made no comment. Captain Elisha blew a smoke ring from his pipe.

"And say, Jim," he added, embarrassed in his turn, "I hope you won't think I'm interferin' in your affairs, but are you still set against comin' up to where I live? I know you said you had a reason, but are you sure it's a good one?"

He waited for an answer, but none came. Pearson was gazing out of the window. The captain looked at his watch and rose.

"I guess I'll have to be goin'," he said. "It's after 12 now."

His host swung around in his chair. "Sit down, captain," he said. "I've been doing a lot of thinking since I saw you, and I'm not sure about that reason. I believe I'll ask your advice. It's a delicate matter, and it involves your brother. You may see it as he did, and if so our friendship ends, I suppose. But I'm going to risk it.

"Mr. Rodgers Warren and I," he went on, "were well acquainted during the latter part of my newspaper work. I was financial man on the Planet, and some articles I wrote took your brother's fancy. At all events, he wrote me concerning them in highly complimentary terms and asked me to call and see him at his office. I did so, and—well, we became very friendly, so much so that he invited me to his house. I dined there several times, was invited to call often, and—I enjoyed it. You see, I had few friends in the city outside my journalistic acquaintances, and I suppose I was flattered by Mr. Warren's kindness and the fancy he seemed to have taken to me. And I liked Miss Warren—no one could help that—and I believed she liked me."

"She does like you," interrupted his companion, with surprise. "Caroline's a good girl."

"Yes; she is. However, she isn't in this story except as a side issue. At this time my ambitions were in the newspaper career, and I thought I was succeeding. And her father's marked interest and the things he said to me promised more than an ordinary success. He was a well known man on the street and influential. So my head began to swell, and I dreamed—a lot of foolishness. And then"—

He paused, put down his empty pipe and sighed.

"Well, then," he continued, "came the upset. I judged from what you said at your previous conversation, captain, that you were well enough acquainted with Wall street to know that queer operations take place there. Did you read about the south shore trolley business?"

Captain Elisha considered. "Why, yes," he said slowly; "seem's if I did: one of those consolidations with 'hold in' companies' and franchises and extensions and water by the hogshead. Wa'n't that it? I remember now. The Boston papers had considerable about it, and I presume likely the New York ones had more. One of those all accordin' to law swindles that sprout same as toadstools in a dark place, but die out if the light's turned on too sudden. This one didn't come to nothin' but a bad smell, if I remember right."

"You do. And I suppose I'm responsible for the smell. I got wind of the thing, investigated, found out some thing of what was going on and printed a preliminary story in the Planet. It caused a sensation."

He paused once more. Captain Elisha for the sake of saying something observed, "I should've wouldn't."

"It certainly did. And the morning on which it appeared Mr. Rodgers Warren phoned me. He wished to see me at once. I went down to his office. Captain, I dislike to tell you this. Mr. Warren was your brother."

"I know he was. And I'm his executor. Both those reasons make me specially anxious to have you tell me the truth. Heave ahead now to oblige me."

"Well, I found him very polite and cordial at first. He said that a ridiculous and sensational story concerning the trolley combine had appeared in the Planet, and he would like to have me contradict it and suppress further falsehoods of the kind. I told him I couldn't do that, because the story was true. I had written it myself. He was angry, and I could see that he was holding himself in by main strength. I went on to explain that it was the duty of an honest paper, as I saw it, to expose such trespass upon the people's rights. He asked me if I knew who was behind the scheme. I said I knew some of the backers. They were pretty big men too. Then he informed me that he himself was deeply interested.

"I was knocked off my feet by that, you can imagine. And, to be frank, Captain, if I had known it at first I'm not sure that I, personally, would have taken the matter up. Yet I might. I can't tell. But now that I had done it and discovered what I had I couldn't give it up. I must go on and learn more. And I knew enough already to be certain that the more I learned the more I should write and have published. It was one of those things which had to be made public—if a fellow had a conscience about him and a pride in the decency of his profession.

"All this was going through my head as I sat there in his private office. And he took my surprise and hesitation as symptoms of wavering and went at me, hard. Of course I knew, he said, that the operation was absolutely within the law. I did, but that didn't make it more honest or moral and I told him so. He went on to say that in large financial deals of this nature petty scruples must be lost sight of. Good of the business, rights of stockholders, all that sort of stuff. He rang the changes. All the papers care for was sensation. To imperil the fortune of widows and orphans whose savings were invested in the South Shore stock for the sake of sensation was a crime. He should have known better than to say that to me. It is such an ancient, worn out platitude."

"I know. I've been to political meetin's. The widows and orphans are always hangin' on the success of the party, whichever way you vote. The amount of tears shed over their investments by fellers you wouldn't trust with a brass five cent piece is something' amazin'. Go on; I didn't mean to interrupt."

"Then he switched to a more personal appeal. He said he had taken a fancy to me—had liked me from the very beginning. He recognized my unusual genius at first sight and had gone as far as to make plans bearing directly on my future. He was associated with men of wealth and business sagacity. Large deals, of which the trolley combine was but one, were on foot. He and his friends needed a representative on the press—a publicity agent, so to speak. Some of the greatest corporations employed men of that kind, and the salaries paid were large and the opportunities afforded greater still. Well, that's true enough. I know writers who are doing just that thing and getting rich at it. I suppose they've squared their consciences somehow and are willing to write lies and misleading articles for what there is in it. I can't, that's all: I'm not built that way, and I told him so.

"It ended in an open break. He reminded me of the favors he had done me. He had treated me almost like a son. Had introduced me to his family, entertained me at his table. What care was my gratitude? That was another

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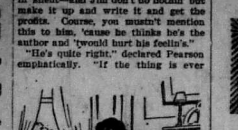

"Jim we've shipped a new second mate."

bad break on his part, for it made me mad. I told him I had not asked to be adopted or fed by him; if I had supposed his kindness had an ulterior motive I would have seen him at the devil before I accept a favor. My career as a financial visitor was ended. Get out of his office! I got. But the trolley combine did not go through. The Planet and the other papers kept up the fight, and the widows and orphans are bankrupt, I presume"—

Captain Elisha's pipe had gone out long since. He absently rubbed the warm bowl between his palms.

"Humph!" he muttered. "So Bije was deep in that business, was he?"

"He was. Very deep indeed, I found out afterward. And I declare I almost pitied him at the time. He acted as if the whole fortune was staked on the gamble. His hands shook and the perspiration stood on his forehead as he talked. I felt as if I had been the means of ruining him. But of course I hadn't. He lived for some time after that and, I understand, died a rich man."

"Yes. He left what I'd call a heap of money. My nephew and niece don't seem to think so, but I do."

"So you see, captain, why I stopped calling on the Warrens and why I did not accept Miss Warren's invitation."

"I see—I see. And yet I don't know. Bije may have took you in for business reasons, but the children didn't. They liked you for yourself. Caroline as much as said so. And their father never told 'em a word about the row, neither. Of course you couldn't have called when he was alive, but he's gone, and I'm—well, I'm sort of temporary skipper there now, And I want you to come."

The string of Japanese gongs hung in the lower hall sounded sonorously. Captain Elisha reached for his cost and hat, but Pearson caught his arm.

"No, you don't," he declared. "You're going to stay and have lunch with me—here. If you say no I shall believe it is because you are afraid of a boarding house meal."

His guest protested, but the protests were overruled, and he and his host went down to the dining room. The captain whispered as they entered: "Land sakes, Jim, this takes me back home. It's pretty nigh a twin to the dinin' room at the Center House in South Denboro."

Pearson called. He appeared at the apartment a week after the luncheon at the boarding house and was welcomed by Captain Elisha, who, hearing his voice, strode into the hall, sent the shocked Edwards to the right about in a hurry, seized his friend's hand and ushered him into the library. Pearson said nothing concerning his change of mind, the course of reasoning which led him to make the visit, and the captain asked no questions.

They spent a pleasant afternoon together. Caroline was out, and they had the library to themselves. The newest chapters of the novel were read and discussed, and the salty flavor of the talk was as pronounced as ever. Pearson left early, but promised to come again very soon.

When Caroline returned her uncle told her of his visitor. She seemed unfeignedly pleased, but regretted that she had not been there. "He was such a friend of father's," she said, "that seeing him here would be almost like the old days. And so many of those whom we thought were his friends and ours have left us."

Stephen had never been very popular, and his absence at college still further reduced the number of young people who might be inclined to call. Their not calling confirmed Caroline's belief that she and her brother were deliberately shunned because of their change in circumstances, and she grew more sensitive and proudly resentful in consequence. Naturally she turned for comfort to those who remained faithful, the Dunns in particular. They were loyal to her. Therefore, with the intensity of her nature, she became doubly loyal to them. The tenor of Mr. Deeds dropped in frequently, and others occasionally, but she was lonely. She craved the society of those nearer her own age.

Pearson's coming, then, was psychologically timely. When he made his next call upon Captain Elisha to find the latter out, but his niece at home, she welcomed him cordially and insisted upon his waiting until her guardian returned. The conversation was at first embarrassing for the ex-reporter. She spoke of her father, and Pearson—the memory of his last interview with the latter fresh in his mind and painfully aware that she knew nothing of it—felt guilty and like a hypocrite. But soon the subject changed, and when the captain entered the library he found the pair laughing and chatting like old acquaintances, as, of course, they were.

Captain Elisha, paying no attention to his friends' shakes of the head, invited his niece to be present at the reading of the latest addition to what he called "mine and Jim's record breakin' sea yarns."

"It's really mine, you understand, Caroline," he observed, with a wink. "I'm silent partner in the firm—if you can call the one that does all the talkin' silent—and Jim don't do nothin' but make it up and write it and get the profits. Course, you mustn't mention this to him, 'cause he thinks he's the author and 'twould hurt his feelin's."

"He's quite right," declared Pearson emphatically. "If the thing is ever finished and published he will deserve all the credit. His advice had already remade it. This uncle of yours, Miss Warren," he added, turning to her, "is like the admiral Kipling wrote about—he has 'lived more stories' than ever I could invent."

The captain, fearful that his niece might take the statement seriously, hastened to protest.

"He's just fooling Caroline," he said. "All I've done is set and talk and talk and talk. I've used up more of his time and the surroundin' air than you'd believe was possible. When I get next to salt water, even in print, it's time to muzzle me, same as a dog in July. The yarn is Jim's altogether, and it's mighty interestin'—to me anyhow."

"I'm sure it will be to me also," declared the young lady. "Captain Warren has told me all about it, Mr. Pearson, and I'm very eager to hear the new portion."

"There!" Captain Elisha slapped his knee. "There, Jim!" he exclaimed. "You hear that? Now you've got to read it. Anchor's speak! Heave ahead and get under way."

So because he could not well refuse the author reluctantly began to read and, as usual, his nautical friend to interrupt and comment. Caroline listened, her eyes twinkling. When the reading and the arguments were at an end she declared it was all splendid. "Just like being at sea oneself," she said. "I positively refuse to permit another installment to be submitted unless I am—er—present. That's the proper phrase isn't it, captain?"

"Aye, aye, ma'am. Jim, we've shipped a new second mate, and she's goin' to be with her sait. You hear me?"

She and the young man became better acquainted at each succeeding "literary clinic," as the latter called them. When Rodgers Warren first introduced him at their former home he had impressed her favorably, largely because of her desire to like any one whom her father fancied. She worshiped the dead broker, and his memory to her was sacred. She would have forgiven and did forgive any wrong he might have done her, even his brother's appointment as guardian, though that she could not understand. Unlike Stephen, who fiercely resented the whole affair and said bitter things concerning his parent, she believed he had done what he considered right. Her feeling against Captain Elisha had been based upon the latter's acceptance of that appointment when he should have realized its unfitness. And his friendship with them and disgracing them in the eyes of their friends by his uncouth country ways made her blind to his good qualities.

The Moriarty matter touched her conscience, and she saw more clearly. But she was very far from considering him an equal or other than what Mrs. Corcoran called him, "a nice, sun 'encumbrance," even yet. She forced herself to be kind and tolerant and gave him more of her society, though she did not accompany him on his walks or out of door excursions.

One evening while a clinic was in progress Mrs. Dunn and Malcolm called. The sharp eyed widow took in the situation at a glance. She determined to keep her eye on Mr. Pearson and find out more about him. His visits were not conducive to Malcolm's chances.

CHAPTER X.

"The Old Tyrant From Cape Cod."

AN important event was about to take place. At least, it seemed important to Captain Elisha, although the person most intimately concerned appeared to have forgotten it entirely. He ventured to remind her of it.

"Caroline," he said, "Sunday is your birthday, ain't it?"

His niece looked at him in surprise. "Yes," she answered, "it is. How did you know?"

"Why, I remembered, that's all. Graves, the lawyer man, told me how old you and Stevie were, fust time I met him. And his partner, Mr. Sylvester, gave me the date one day when he was goin' over your pa's will. You'll be twenty years old Sunday, won't you?"

"Yes."

It was late in the afternoon, and she had been out since 10 o'clock shopping with Mrs. Dunn, lunching down town with the latter and Malcolm, and motoring for an hour or two. The weather for the season was mild and sunny, and the ride had brightened her cheeks, her eyes sparkled, her fur coat and cap were very becoming, and Captain Elisha inspected her admiringly before making another remark.

"My, my!" he exclaimed, after an instant's pause. "Twenty years old! Think of it! Bije's girl's a young woman now, ain't she? I s'pose he was proud of you too. He ought to have been. I presume likely he didn't forget your birthday."

He rose to help her with the heavy coat. As he lifted it from her shoulders he bent forward and caught a glimpse of her face.

"There, there!" he said hastily. "Don't feel bad, dearie. I didn't mean to hurt your feelin's. Excuse me, I was thinkin' out loud, sort of."

She did not answer at once, but turned away to remove her cap. Then she answered, without looking at him.

"He never forgot them," she said.

"Course he didn't. Well, you see, I didn't forget either."

It was an unfortunate remark, inasmuch as it drew, in her mind, a comparison between her handsome, dignified father and his rude, uncultured brother. The contrast was ever present in her thoughts, and she did not need to be reminded of it. She made no reply.

"I was thinkin'," continued the captain, conscious of having made a mistake, "that maybe we might celebrate somehow, in a quiet way."

"No. I am not in the mood for—celebrations."

"Oh, I didn't mean fireworks and the town band. I just thought"—

"Please, don't. I remember other birthdays too well."

They had been great occasions, those birthdays of hers, ever since she was a little girl. On the fifteenth she made her debut in society, and the gown she wore on that memorable evening was laid away upstairs, a cherished memento, to be kept as long as she lived. Each year Rodgers Warren took infinite pains to please and surprise his idolized daughter. She could not bear to think of another birthday, now that he had been taken from her.

Her guardian pulled his beard. "Well," he observed ruefully, "then my weak head's put my foot in it again, as the feller said. If I ain't careful I'll be the poor cracked Philander Baker, who lives with his sister over at Denboro Center. The doctor told Philander he was threatened with softenin' of the brain, and he started right in to earn for the compliment. You see, Caroline, I wrote on my own book and asked Stevie to come home Saturday and stay till Monday. I kind of thought you'd like to have him here."

"Oh, I should like that! But will he come? Has he written you?"

"Hey? Yes. I call'ate he'll be on deck. He's—er—yes, he's written me."

He smiled as he answered. As a matter of fact, the correspondence between Stephen and himself had been lengthy and voluminous on the part of the former and brief and businesslike on his own. The boy on his return to college had found "conditions" awaiting him, and the amount of hard work involved in their clearance was not at all to his taste. He wrote his guardian before the first week was over asserting that the whole business was foolishness and a waste of time. He should come home at once, he said, and so notified the captain that such was his intention. Captain Elisha replied with promptness and decision. If he came home he would be sent back, that was all. "I realize you've got a job ahead of you, son," wrote the captain, 'but you can do it if you will. Fact is guess you've got to. So sail in and show us what you're made of."

Stephen's answer was a five page declaration of independence. He refused to be bullied by any living man. He had made arrangements to come to New York on the following Monday, and he was coming. As to being sent back, he wished his uncle to understand that it was one thing to order and another to enforce obedience. To which he received the following note:

I can't stop you from coming, Steve, except by going to New Haven and holding

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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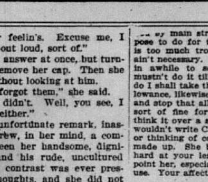
my main strength. That I don't propose to do for two reasons—first, that it is too much trouble, and second, that it ain't necessary. You can come home once in awhile to see your sister, but you mustn't do it till I say the word. If you do I shall take the car fare out of your allowance, likewise board while you are here and stop that allowance for a month as a sort of fine for mutiny. So you better think it over a spell. And if I was you I wouldn't write Caroline that I was comin' or thinking of coming till I had my mind made up. She believes you are working hard at your lessons. I shouldn't disappoint her, especially as it wouldn't be any use. Your affectionate uncle,

ELISHA WARREN.

The result of all this was that Stephen, whose finances were already in a precarious condition, did think it over and decided not to take the risk. Also, conscious that his sister sided with their father, he came to the conclusion of believing the university the best place



They Spent the Next Afternoon In That "Cruice."

for him at present, he tore up the long letter of grievance which he had written her and in that which took its place mentioned merely that he was changing his plans and the only satisfaction he got from it was his removal from the society of the "old tyrant from Cape Cod."

He accepted the tyrant's invitation to return for the week end and his sister's birthday with no hesitation whatever, and his letter of acceptance was so politic as to be almost humble.

He arrived on an early train Saturday morning and was met both at the station, and the Dunns' car conveyed him to the latter's residence, where they were to spend the day. The Dunns and Caroline had been together almost constantly since one evening when Malcolm and his mother interrupted the reading of the novel. The former, while professing to be harassed by business cares, sacrificed them to the extent of devoting at least a part of each twenty-four hours to the young lady's society. She was rarely allowed to be alone with her uncle, a circumstance which troubled her much less than it did him. He missed the evenings which he had enjoyed so much, and the next consultation over the adventures of Pearson's "Uncle Jim" and his "Mary" seemed flat and uninteresting without criticism and advice.

The author himself noticed the difference.

(To be continued)

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HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONSUMPTION.

JOHN BROWN had noticed for some time that he was not up to the mark. In the morning he felt very well, but through the day he became tired, sleepy, and a little feverish. He had had a slight tickling cough for a month or two, but did not cough up anything. One afternoon he felt a warmth behind his breastbone, and at the same time he had a salty taste in his mouth. Following a tickling in his throat he coughed and brought up a few teaspoonfuls of bright red blood. This alarmed his friends very much, and he turned pale, his hands were cold and perspiration broke out on his forehead. His mother sent for the doctor, who examined his nose, throat, and chest, and finally told him that the blood came from his chest. He was placed in bed and told to keep quiet and that he need not have any fear for the bleeding. The physician took a sample of material that John coughed up and found, as he suspected, that he was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. Other causes are pneumonia, congestion, bronchitis, heart disease, aneurism, menstrual trouble, and scurvy. One out of every twenty-five cases of consumption starts with a slight hemorrhage. In one out of every six cases there is an other attack. In two out of every three cases there is nothing to bring on a hemorrhage. The patient, when quiet notices a salty taste, nsa a little tickling, coughs, and up comes the blood.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD

These early hemorrhages are never fatal. But the appearance of blood frightens most people, and perhaps it is a good thing to have the hemorrhage, because it is a reliable danger signal.

A patient of this kind should be kept quiet in bed for a few days. He usually needs no medicine, except in cases where he is very much frightened or shocked, when the doctor may give him some sedative. He must not get stimulants such as whiskey, aromatic spirits of ammonia, etc. If the side from which he is bleeding can be distinguished he should lie on that side.

If there is no return of hemorrhage after a few days he may get out in the open air. Horseback riding will be good exercise for him, and he may do a little outdoor work. Outdoor air and good food are the requisites for cure.

Above all things, a patient who has had a slight hemorrhage—and every other consumptive—should avoid the use of the numerous advertised "Cures for Consumption." None of them are of any value in the treatment of this disease; some of them are positively harmful.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Answers to questions pertinent to public health will from time to time be made in this column. The questions should be short and to the point. If it is not advisable to reply through this column, answer will be made by letter if stamped envelope is enclosed.

1.—Responsibility in cases of Communicable Diseases. A.A.G., Port Colborne.

Q.—In a case of scarlet fever or other contagious disease is the local board of health obliged to take care of the patient, provide nurses, doctors, and medicine?

A.—The Public Health Act, Section 58, Sub-Section 1 and 2, refers to this question as follows:—

ISOLATION OF INFECTED PERSONS

"58.—(1) If any person coming from abroad, or residing in any municipality within Ontario, is infected, or has recently been infected with, or exposed to, any communicable disease to which this section is by the Regulations made applicable, the medical officer of health of the local board shall make effective provision for the public safety by removing such person to a separate house, or by otherwise isolating him, and by providing medical attendance, medicine, nurses, and other assistance and necessaries for him.

RECOVERY OF EXPENSES

"(2) The corporation of the municipality shall be entitled to recover from such person the amount expended in providing such medical attendance, medicine, nurses, and other assistance and necessaries for him, but not the expenditure incurred in providing a separate house or in otherwise isolating him. 2 Geo. V., c.58, s.58."

The communicable diseases referred to in this sections are: Smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, measles, typhoid fever, cholera, bubonic plague, leprosy, epidemic anterior-polio-myelitis, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

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Poultry Industry In Alberta.

"Poultrying has until recently been very much of a side line in Alberta," said Mr. J. H. Hare, who has recently organized a poultry and egg marketing service for the Department of Agriculture in that province. "We are trying to change all that, and with this end in view are endeavoring to so arrange matters that farmers will be paid for their eggs on a quality basis. Heretofore eggs have been handled by local storekeepers at a flat price. We have organized a market depot at Calgary and are offering to market the eggs gathered by these merchants and to pay each producer according to the quality of the eggs produced. Thirty-five storekeepers are already co-operating with us in this. The eggs are put up at the end of receipt in a way that makes possible payment to each individual producer for his own product. We put the eggs into two grades and while there is comparatively little difference in quality early in the spring, there is a good deal of difference when warm weather comes. Taking the season through the difference in price between the two grades ranges from 8 to 10 cents per dozen. In this way we hope eventually to ensure better care of eggs at point of production and during shipment. Altogether last year we handled 5,000 cases of eggs and 45,000 pounds of poultry."

A Scottish Bull Sale.

At the Perth (Scotland) Shorthorn bull sale 424 bulls averaged £243 8s, against an average of £154 7s for 454 head last year. Duthie paid 4,000 guineas for one of the bulls.

Eighty-eight females at the same sale averaged £130 12s 7d, compared with £94 3s last year.

"Hail, Smiling Horne."

Because he wears a smile that would do credit to Sir Robert S. Horne, the new Minister of Labor is thus known to his friends. He is one of the big men of the Scottish Bar, abandoning a large practice in order to devote himself to national service.

He is rather fond of the story of the judge who gave one of the briefest summings-up on record. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "if you don't believe the witnesses for the plaintiff you will find for the defendant. If you don't believe witnesses for defendant, you will find for the plaintiff. If, like myself, you don't believe any of them, Heaven knows where you will find. Consider your verdict."

Moss Prevents Sudden Floods.

In mountainous and wet districts tracts of moss are of great service in retaining the water and preventing sudden floods.

Don't Neglect the Tomato.

For your home garden, do not neglect the tomato. It is desirable to start the plants in the house or a hotbed, and to transplant them once or twice in order to secure strong and vigorous plants by the time all danger from frost is past.

Labor-saving Appliances.

Labor-saving appliances, and still more labor-saving appliances, is the one sure means of meeting the farm labor problem.

Co-operation

The continued snortage of labor on the farm involves the necessity for more co-operation and exchange of work between farmers.

SOIL BACTERIA NEEDED.

Helps to Secure Successful Growth of Crops.

For the most successful growth of alfalfa, clover, beans, peas and other leguminous crops the proper kinds of bacteria should be abundant in the soil. When new legumes are grown for the first time in a locality the soil should be inoculated with the proper bacteria by artificial inoculation. In some regions soils are already supplied with the proper soil organisms for example, in many southern localities artificial inoculation for cowpeas is unnecessary and in sections of the middle west bacteria which thrive on the roots of clover and alfalfa are already present.

Artificial inoculation can be accomplished by spreading soil from a well-established field, where the particular legume which is to be grown

Seed From Which Plant on Left Sprang Up Was Inoculated—No Treatment Was Given Puny Plant on Right.

has been successful, upon the new land to be planted with that legume, and also by the use of pure cultures of the proper bacteria.

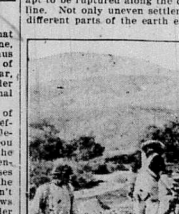
Too much attention cannot be given to the preparation of the field for leguminous crops. In a well-prepared seedbed the young plants get the best start and the necessary bacteria will thrive. Sour soils hinder and often entirely prevent the development of the beneficial soil organisms. To remedy this condition an application of lime is necessary. Any kind of lime may be used to advantage, but usually finely ground limestone is applied.

When a field is known to contain the bacteria suitable for a certain legume crop—for example, alfalfa—shown by the presence of numerous nodules upon the roots of alfalfa plants growing there, the soil is desirable for the inoculation of other fields upon which alfalfa is to be sown for the first time. Such soil, well sifted, can readily be applied to the new field through the fertilizer attachment on a drill. Two hundred pounds or more of sifted field soil will be sufficient for an acre and is best applied through the hoes. Broadcasting the soil by hand will require a larger quantity and is best done in the early morning, late evening, or on cloudy days, as the sun's rays are injurious to the bacteria and the thin layer of inoculated soil thus exposed to it. The field should be immediately harrowed after broadcasting the soil. Transferring field soil from any considerable distance is expensive and subject to the danger of introducing troublesome weeds, insects and plant diseases.

FARM RESERVOIRS.

Cobblestones Can Be Use In Building Them.

If durable water reservoirs are desired, they may be lined with concrete or built of cobblestones. In form, the concrete-lined type may be either rectangular or circular. A circular reservoir lined with concrete, having a diameter of 134 feet at the bottom, a depth of eight feet, and a capacity of two acre-feet, or 651,618 gallons, is somewhat similar in design to one built under the supervision of the office of public roads and rural engineering at Fort Collins, Col. Precautions are necessary, in order to prevent damage by settlement and frost. If the reservoir is formed partly in excavation and partly in fill, it is difficult to treat each class of material in such a way that both will be equally stable and impervious. If the material in the fill, for instance, settles more than the natural earth, the concrete lining is apt to be ruptured along the division line. Not only uneven settlement in different parts of the earth embankment, but settlement in any one part tends to rupture or otherwise damage concrete lining.



Construction of Cobblestone Masonry Wall.

A concrete suitable for lining should contain an ample percentage of good cement in order to make it watertight. A mixture of one part by volume of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of gravel or broken rock is recommended. A measured volume of sand is dumped on the mixing platform, half as much cement is added and then the ingredients are mixed until the mixture is of one color. It is then moistened and worked into a soft mortar, and the concrete is handled as heretofore described. Water is added. The mortar and rock or gravel then are turned over with shovels at least twice or until the entire mass is thoroughly mixed. The concrete should be sufficiently moist at this stage so that when rammed into a hole therein or other means of observance it will assume a water-level on top. At the same time it should not be so wet as to flow freely.

The thickness of the lining needed depends upon the severity of the climate, the care and skill used in preparing the foundation, the character of the concrete and other factors.

GOAT AS A MASCOT.

Billy Got "Cigarette Habit" From the Tommies.

Billy, a great, mascot of the 83rd Flying Squadron in France, is a wonderful animal, if he is alive. Should Billy be dead, an "if" has been lost, but he will always live in the minds of many men who fought in France, particularly those of the 83rd Squadron. An interesting tale of the animal's many experiences is told by Lieut. Noel S. Jones, of the Royal Air Force, recently arrived home.

When Billy was a kid, probably about three or four weeks old, he was bought for 10 francs by flying men from a peasant at Franqueville, and was reared loose among men of the 83rd Squadron for bringing up. In every sense of the statement Billy was a "high flyer." He didn't think anything of "hauls" at an altitude of 10,000 feet, he was horribly addicted to cigarettes, and ate chocolates in as great quantities as a girl, and the story has it that he had a fondness for liquor. But Billy, so the story goes, could "always keep on his feet."

Billy wouldn't accept a cigarette from the hand. That goat demanded he be allowed to accept a fag from a silver and initialled case, or from a box. He was a positive "fiend," having been known to eat as many as 50 cigarettes at one time.

When the squadron moved Billy was strapped in a plane and taken along. Arriving at the destination the goat was lifted from the plane and would commence eating grass or wandering about in a matter of fact manner. The shelling of the squadron by enemy craft had no terrors for him.

"Dowdy" or "Doughty."

The danger of using a word that sounds very much like another word that has a less flattering meaning was amazingly illustrated in Toronto recently, when an eminent judge who loves to make speeches was widely misquoted. Then it turned out that he had said something entirely different from what people thought. Towards the close of his speech at the Ontario Bar Association, Mr. Justice Riddell spoke appreciatively of the King and Queen, but in doing so applied an epithet to Queen Mary which was widely commented on. The phrase, as understood by practically everyone present, was as follows:

"Dear King George V—a plain man, a plain sailor, with a dowdy wife, who minds her business, looks after her children and her household, and sees that the smaller children succeed to the old clothes of the older as they grow up; a man and a woman like other men and women, who know their duties and devote themselves to their duties, and work hard in the position in life to which it has pleased God to call them."

One man who was in an excellent place to hear, and was very attentive to what was being said, declared that Mr. Justice Riddell did not say "dowdy," but that he used the word "doughty." It proved that this man was right. The word used in the speech was "doughty."

The word "dowdy" is an unfortunate one in that it has meanings which are complimentary, and other meanings which are the reverse. Here is what several dictionaries say:

Murray: "Shabbily dull in color or appearance; without brightness, smartness or freshness."

Wright's English Dialect Dictionary—"Slovenly, untidy in dress; dark, dull in color, faded; of quiet, homely habits, old-fashioned; stunted in growth."

Worcester's Dictionary: "Awkward, ill-dressed."—Applied to women.

Webster's New International Dictionary: "Dressed in a manner neither neat nor becoming; untidily shabby; wearing dingy or cheap finery; awkward and slovenly in dress; slatternly."

Ages Are Changing.

Incidents of men stretching the truth considerably to get into the British army when England needed every man and then re-storing a penalty to mutiny to get out after the armistice was signed have been shown at Folkestone during investigation of the first demobilization demonstrations there. After several hundred men had declined to embark for France at the end of their Christmas leave, the military authorities began investigating each case separately.

One man, who might be judged anywhere from 38 to 50 years old, appeared before the examining officers.

"On what ground do you think you should be released now?" he was asked.

"Then more than 41 years old," he said, relying upon the rule that the men of that age or more should be released as soon as possible.

"But your army book shows you enlisted 15 months ago at the age of 35c."

"I gave that as my age to get in, sir. I am 50 years old now."

"You will have to prove that," came a quick reply. Thereupon he turned to his middle-aged female spectator, his wife, who had anticipated the situation and produced a birth certificate. He will be released at once and the method by which he volunteered will be conveniently forgotten.

During the last year of the war no miners were allowed to join the army. Their ranks already had been depleted until barely enough coal was being produced.

Another demonstrator said he should be released because he was a tanner. His record showed he represented himself as a fishmonger in order to join the colors. When he proves he is a miner he will be released.

AN AMERICAN SPEAKS.

Tells How He Altered His Views on England.

"We have grossly misunderstood the part that Great Britain has played in this war," writes Henry Seidel Canby in the Century Magazine. "We have taken the Englishman in particular at his own published valuation. We, the Englishman, although he has a reputation for superiority, is actually diffident, self-critical and obstinate in national self-depreciation. He has filled his papers and our own for four years with complaints of his inficiency and mistakes. He has written far more of the humorous experiences of the Tommies than of the remarkable organization of the First Expeditionary Army or the astounding transformation of central Great Britain into a workshop of military supplies, where for hours in the train one never lost sight of the machinery of war.

"He has told us far more of the asinine incapacity of his leaders than of the right-about march of England to the sea; says more of their pleasures, accomplished, one supposes, under these very men. The British Spirit, he boasted, they are certainly not boasting now, but with a kind of shamefaced grumble, 'We've been grousing too much,' they are willing to admit before to be judged.

"The truth is that the Englishman has always been fiercely intolerant of the faults of his countrymen, and he has now, by natural continuation, on the defensive against nations without. Nor can one deny a belief in radical superiority. It is all this that made him the reserved and supercilious person who became the "type" Britisher for us in America. The truth was preferable to German self-assertion, but it was not lovable. And now it has changed.

"To see the 'haughty Englishman' as he was, you must go to Ireland, where special and most unfortunate circumstances still automatically develop all that is most unhappy in the British breed. At home it is a different story. For weeks, to cite a trivial instance, I looked for the well-known figure who refuses to speak except in monosyllables, and found instead quiet men in railway carriages who made excuse of the least incident of travel to ask for American impressions, and would give gladly in exchange from their years of bitter experience. At last I met him, churlish, aloof, cold, as he sat beside me each morning in the breakfast room—only to learn that he was deaf, stone deaf!"

Few Flowers in London.

Only princesses and profiteeresses wear flowers in London nowadays. Oh, and brides, of course, and one or two very popular actresses, but just folks no longer dream of buying them. Why, a big bunch of roses cost as much as a fur scarf, $25, and even a modest cluster of violets brings $3.

To the English this dearth of flowers is a real deprivation and no wonder. Most rooms are darkly papered, and even those originally light have grown dingy with the war, so a vase of flowers helped to dispel the winter gloom.

Women have invented all kinds of bright decorations for their dinner tables which have long since been guiltless of white cloths. Among the most successful of these are the bunches of silk oranges or tomatoes or grapes which are fastened to satin centrepieces edged with gold filigree lace to simulate a golden dish. These were first introduced by a royal princess and the idea leaped right over London. It takes exceptionally clever fingers and time, too, to make this satin fruit, so there is not much of it about.

Disabled soldiers have taken up the notion and make the most natural imitation, and somehow the men seem more clever than women in grouping their pieces though they usually need advice about color blending.

A table set of a centrepiece of grapes and plums on mauve satin edged with silver and individual doilies each with a tiny Della Robia border of silken fruit all made by a soldier with one arm, sold at a recent bazaar for $50.

BORROWED FROM RUSSIAN

Table Linen Designs Showing Semi-Barbaric, but Pleasing, Popular in Needlework World.

A vogue for table linen showing the semi-barbaric, but wholly pleasing, designs used by Russian peasants is making itself felt in the needlework world. The stitches are simple in the extreme, something like our own attractive cross-stitch, but outlining squares, triangles, etc. They are used for conventional borders and small all-over patterns which resemble woven figured material.

For the color, it is usually a monotone, a dark red, for instance, or a blue, while the background is a loose-weave linen. Often they are worked with a punched-work background done cross-stitch, but outlining squares, triangles, etc. They are used for conventional borders and small all-over patterns which resemble woven figured material.

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NEW BLOUSE HAS CALL FOR FAVOR

Peplum Model in the Limelight Among Many Designs Being Shown.

INDIAN TUNIC MADE OF KID

Pottery Ornamentation and Other Colors Add to Features of Garment—Fabrics That Have Never Been Considered.

New York.—The blouse is a sartorial robin. It heralds the approach of spring. It is the kind of accessory to a costume that both pleases and irritates. That it is usually wrong is the verdict of most women. When it is right it is very, very right, and that is the best that can be said for it, observes a prominent fashion writer.

Its possibilities for evil are not limited. Those who recognize that the neckline governs the appearance of the face know full well the chances for good and evil that rest in the collar of a separate waist.

There is no end to the making of blouses, as of books. No one can cavil at the paucity of these garments. Any shop in any town, at any time, is

An American Indian blouse of dull-blue kid embroidered in a pottery design of red and silver. The sash of red satin is knotted in front.

apt to confuse a woman with the multiple offerings hurled at her across the counter the moment she asks to look at blouses.

These bits of the costume are the small change of the shopkeeper. They are taken in and out of stock, off and on the counter, throughout the different months of the year. They fill in spaces. They break the monotony of business which arrives between the periods of high pressure. It is not true that what a woman wants she can always get in this department of dress, but it is overwhelmingly true that whatever she says she wants is answered by an avalanche of designs offered to her as the best and the latest.

Evil Possibilities of Blouses.

Of course, there are new fashions in the blouses this spring. They have been shown to women; they have been purchased for the unusually large exodus to the South, and they will appeal to the majority of women during the next four weeks, when one's thoughts turn to the rehabilitation of the winter wardrobe, or the acquisition of a new one.

There is no more paucity of invention in blouses this year than last. France and America have both done their best—and it is in this vast variety that evil possibilities lie. If women could be trained to regard the blouse as something fatal, unless well chosen, they would go about the business of getting together a half dozen with the precaution and precision necessary when walking on ice. They would not buy georgette because it is fashionable, tomato-red because it was the style, nor would they choose gallon embroidery, shoe-lace braiding or brass buttons because the designers had chosen to exploit these caprices. They would go among all the masses of waists with the precision of a bird flying to its nest. They would take the nearest straight line to what they want. If they did not find it they would go elsewhere; if it was not to be found in the shops they would have it made by specialists or a seamstress from a well-considered pattern.

The part of a blouse that is very often fatal is the collar. There are few women who can stand more than two types of neckline. A woman should not rebel against this verdict. She should accept it and thus eliminate trouble. She should experiment with blouses that do not carry either one of these necklines. She must remember that no blouse is worth its price if it hasn't the kind of collar that offsets the neckline of her coat. She must also take well into consideration the difference between a blouse which is to be worn as a part of a costume topped by a fur or cloth coat, and one that is merely a shirtwaist and part of a tailored suit.

These are not all the requirements

for success in buying blouses. A woman must have, or must acquire, a true knowledge of the juxtaposition of tabrics. She must know what material in a blouse goes best with the material of her suit or her separate skirt and top coat. For instance, georgette, beaded in a gold design, does not go with a homespun or a cheviot suit. That is merely one example out of a dozen or two others that could easily be enumerated.

The truth about georgette—which is worth repeating because the fabric plays so dominant a role in separate blouses this year—is that it looks far better as part of a costume than as an addition to a coat suit. As a peplum blouse worn with a skirt of its own color, or in harmonious contrast to it, it is very good; not as good as satin or silk jersey, but commendable. It may be ornamental, if one can adopt that type of blouse, and even trimmed with beads, which is a debatable form of ornamentation even on a separate garment, but not impossible for certain types of women.

Because of the adoption of uniforms through the war there is a strong revival in the use of the tailored linen shirtwaist for women, especially in horizon blue, shrimp pink and dead white edged with color. These have flecked fronts, long plain sleeves, regulation armholes, turnover cuffs with link buttons, and the collar of a French student of the Second Empire.

Women have found that a rolling collar with a slight bit of starch, worn with a cravat, is an attractive neckline. Only the very young woman with a slim, smooth neck can attempt the high turnover collar, either starched or soft. Below a face that shows the marks of time this collar is impossible.

Blousse as Part of Costumes.

When the French designers made the peplum blouse and then sat back to watch the waiting for its success, which took long to come, they created something that was very worth while. American women see the light today, and they grasp with eagerness the possibilities of this outside tailored blouse.

It is difficult to persuade a certain set of women that there are other types of blouses. Nothing could induce them to return to the kind that tucks in under the skirt belt. They feel they have eliminated this awkward line around the middle of the body, and they choose all their blouses after the tunic pattern, whether for tailored suits or for serving with a separate skirt under a fur coat.

It is sometimes permitted to tuck the back of the blouse under the skirt, provided there is a front panel that drops, apron-wise, below the waist, and an ornamental belt which runs from each side of it to the back. This is the most ingenious compromise between the new and the old blouses.

Blouse Inspired by American Indian.

Fabrics are now chosen for these tunic-like garments that have never been considered in the making of short shirtwaists. Kid, for instance. That is a material unheard of among dressmakers as part and parcel of women's apparel. Yet the new kid tunic blouses, sent from France and copied in this country, are exceptionally smart and better liked by certain well-dressed women than the hip blouses of carnival cloth worn during the midwinter.

These kid tunics make a woman look

Peplum blouse of heavy black satin, with wide flat collar of fine cream lace. The hem is turned under to form a puff. It is tied at the waist with a narrow dull-silver cord.

amazingly like her Indian predecessors in this country. Colored skins are chosen, and on dark surfaces there is an ornamentation such as the Indians put on their pottery. Take a dark-blue kid tunic worn with a black velveteen skirt, have it ornamented in a pottery design in yellow and black and a thread of dull red, and you get an exceedingly ingenious costume.

The milliners are quite willing to match up these kid tunics with turbans and the woman who likes to look like an Indian chooses a turban, not in kid, but in taffeta, with upstanding quills painted at the tips.

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Biblical Names.

Biblical names are not now so common as formerly. In Nova Scotia, however, they are still prime favorites. A journalist in that province says that in Canso, Nova Scotia, are six brothers whose given names are respectively: Cyrus, Elias, Silas, Ananias, Zacharias and Cornelius. "Strange to say," the journalist adds, "some years ago these brothers were working on one of the fish wharves when a heavy thunderstorm came up and Ananias was struck by lightning!"

First Lady Public School Inspector.

Canada's first lady Public School inspector was appointed in Toronto recently in the person of Miss Aletta Elsie Marty, M.A. Hitherto these positions have been monopolized by the male sex, and Toronto is the first to break the precedent. Miss Marty is a member of the Ontario Collegiate Institute, and has fully qualified as a Public School inspector. She is a graduate of Queen's University, and commenced her work as a Public School teacher.

The Largest Toy-making Business.

The Lord Roberts Memorial workshops in London, England, have the largest toy-making business in the world.

Gray Hair or Hair Health

A hair tonic for restoring color and vigor to gray, faded hair. Is not a dye. Trial sized bottle at all drug stores, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.

n-27

This Week

Pure Cane Syrup—in bulk, bring your pails.

Purina Chick Feed—saves little chicks.

Purina Chicken Chowder—makes hens lay.

A large stock of New Garden Seeds in bulk.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER

We have placed in stock the special

Waltham and Elgin Watch

adapted to the returned soldier who goes back to civilian life—these watches we find are most appreciated by the returned men—of course they are fully guaranteed and suitably engraved.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 30 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

Reliable Rubber Boots

For Trapping and General Use.

Men's Monarch Brand - **$6.50**
Men's Redman Tuff Foot **$5.00**
Men's Pilgrim Heavy Boot **$5.00**

Men's Hip Rubber Boots and Storm King in Monarch and Redman Tuff Foot.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE, and TRENTON.

FIT FOR SERVICE AGAIN

is what our shoe repairing machines do for worn shoes. If you have a pair no longer wearable bring them here. We will put new soles and heels on them, repair the uppers, in fact practically rebuild the shoes. Good shoes cost good money these days. Our repair work will make yours do double service.

For Men's Boys' and Little Gents' solid leather boots, the Peterborough boots have all others beat. These boots have stood the test and are second to none. Call and see them for yourself. The quality and prices will surprise you.

We also stock a few lines of Men's fine boots.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

SPECIAL!

FOR SATURDAY

Extra Fine

Western Beef and Veal.

Specially Nice

Hams and Bacon

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.

Successors to The Beverly McDonaldCo.

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.
M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

Magazines, Chocolates, and Cigars at **NIXON'S.**

Invest Victory Bond Interest in War Savings Stamps.

See our line of Kid Finish Initial Stationery, at WALLACE'S.

The steam barge Waffle is in the harbor with a cargo of nut coal for P. Gleeson.

New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves spell **Kitchen Comfort** and **economy.** See them at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, at Napanee, was elected president and Rural Dean Spencer, secretary of the Bay of Quinte Clerical Union at the gathering in Belleville.

A representative of a Canned Milk Company was in Napanee this week looking for a site for a milk condenser. The proposed site is on the Newburgh road next the G. T. Railway.

The Loyal Orange Lodge will attend divine service in the Methodist church, Odessa, on Sunday afternoon, June 1st, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. Rev. Bedford will preach the sermon. All are invited.

The manager and staff of the Bell Telephone office gave an enjoyable dance in the town hall on Friday evening last for the benefit of the G.W.V.A. The On-We-Glide orchestra furnished the music.

Be sure and hear Corda Ward Buchner, the great American violinist; Rena Horsman, the famous Canadian elocutionist; Evelyn Holyoak, soprano soloist, and Thomas G. Mitcheltree, the noted blind pianist, All in Grace church on Saturday evening, 17th inst.

Walter Thompson, farmer, at one time on the Toronto police force, was convicted before Police Magistrate Bedford at Deseronto on Friday and fined $300 and costs for selling liquor. Four bottles were found concealed under the floor in his house at Milltown by the Chief of Police of Deseronto.

The Napanee Branch of the Kingston Hospital Aid will meet this Friday p. m., May 16th, in the council chamber. The Red Cross Society have very generously donated all supplies and materials to the Hospital Aid and all members and friends are urged to come and help with the sewing. This is a very necessary work and the hospital needs our help. Let us do all we can to help the sick and suffering.

The body of the little boy named Reilly, who lost his life in the bay at Adolphustown early in the winter, has been recovered. The lad, with another boy named Simmons were tobogganing on a hill that approached the bay and the boys broke through the ice and were drowned. The body of the Simmonds boy has not been recovered The body of the Rielly boy was discovered several days ago by relatives who happened to see it floating in the bay.

Mrs. Ida Jane Doller McKim, wife of Mr. George H. McKim, died suddenly in Watertown, N. Y., on Saturday, following a brief illness of heart trouble, aged 62 years. She was born near Napanee, a daughter of the late Neil and Mrs. Lewis Doller, and spent her early life here, moving to Wawm after her marriage to about thirty seven years ago. Two sisters, Mrs. Annie Garrison and Mrs. Emma Loyst, and a brother, Mr. Albert Doller, reside in this county.

A special memorial service will be held in St. Mary Magdalene's church on Sunday evening, May 18th, for all representatives of the congregation who have made the supreme sacrifice. They number twelve in all. A special offertory will on this occasion be asked from the congregation to defray the expense of two bronze tablets to be erected in the church, one to the memory of those who have fallen, the other an honor roll containing the names of all representatives of the congregation who went overseas.

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District Lodge.

At a meeting of District Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, held in Deseronto on Wednesday evening, Bro. Harry Garrett, of Argyll Lodge No. 212, Napanee, was elected to the office of District Deputy Grand Master, and Bro. Cuthbert Sagar, of Deseronto Lodge, Deseronto, was elected District Secretary. At the conclusion of the business of the evening the Deseronto Oddfellows very generously supplied the members of District Lodge with light, refreshments, and altogether a most enjoyable and profitable evening was the outcome. Tamworth was the place chosen were the next District Lodge will be held.

Bring your Foot Troubles here

and have your feet scientifically fitted with the proper appliances to prevent

Fallen Arches, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.

The Haines Shoe Houses

NAPANEE,
Belleville and Smiths Falls.

A fresh lot of Pine Apples. Now is the time to can them. You can get nice ones at H. W. KELLY'S. 24b

PERSONALS

Mrs. Crossley, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. L. Boyes.

Mr. D. Cheevers, father of Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston, died on Sunday at Colpoy.

Mrs. Dr. Freeman Huffman and daughter, Stewartsville, Minn., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Creighton.

Miss Percy, Kingston, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Will. Coates.

Mrs. N. Vanalstine, Mill street, returned on Friday last after a three weeks' visit in Toronto with her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Joyce.

Mrs. E. I. Boyle and Miss Sadie Ham left this week to visit with friends in Western Canada. Mrs. Boyle goes to Brandon and Miss Ham to Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. J. C. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Miss McGuin.

Dr. and Mrs. Countryman were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes last week. Dr. Countryman has just returned from serving with the American army in France.

Mrs. Canfield Shorey entertained on Thursday and Friday afternoons—cards.

Nursing Sister Carscallen has returned from overseas, and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carscallen, Tamworth.

Miss Evelyn Wiskin, Kingston, entertained on Thursday evening of last week at a variety shower given for Miss Grace Dawson, Odessa, who was the recipient of many useful gifts.

Mrs. A. C. Warner, Colebrooke, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harold Anderson, on Monday.

Miss Helen Maybee entertained a number of her young friends to a birthday party on Saturday afternoon.

David F. Aylsworth, son of Mr. David Aylsworth Bath is one of the graduates from the O. A. C., Guelph, this term.

Mrs. G. W. Gibbard entertained a number of lady friends on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. L. B. Shorey, Acton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. H. Anderson.

Mrs. Z. Dean and Mrs. Grooms, Richmond, were in Watertown this week attending the funeral of their brother-in-law, Mr. Bedell.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Caton, Mrs. B. F. Davy and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Waller spent Wednesday in Kingston.

Mr. Percy Thompson, A.E.F., returned to his home in Roblin on Wednesday from overseas.

Miss Stella Storms, Yarker, spent a few days this week the guest of Miss Lucy Clancy.

Miss Nellie Laird, Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Laird.

Miss Gladys Miller, Kingston, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Leonard.

Pte Roy Sills returned home from overseas on Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. Shorey returned on Monday to Vancouver, B. C., after spending two months with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield Shorey.

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BIRTHS

Osborne—At Bath, on Sunday, May 4th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Osborne, a son.

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MARRIAGES

Storey — McMullen—At Grace Passonage, by Rev. W. P. Rogers, on May 14th, 1919, Charles Leslie Storey, of South Fredericksburgh, and Lillian Helen McMullen, of Ernesttown.

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DEATHS

Rombough—At North Fredericksburgh, on Monday, May 12th, 1919, George Edward Rombough, aged 69 years, 3 months.

In sad, but loving memory of Mary R. Cunningham, wife of B. F. Denison, Selby, who departed this life May 18th, 1918.
—Son and Family.

In loving memory of our dear wife and mother, Mrs. William Hicks, Sr., who passed away 17 years ago, May 12th.
The depth of sorrow we cannot tell,
In the loss of one we loved so well
And while she rests in peaceful sleep
Her memory we will always keep.
Her loving Husband and Children.

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Everything up-to-date in Stationery at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

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ALL SOLDIERS MAY HAVE BENEFIT

Not Necessary to Apply for Land and Loan by Extension of Order.

The special prices granted by Manufacturers of farm implements, harness, and other farm accessories to soldier settlers who apply for the land and loan benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act will be extended to any bona fide settler who is eligible to secure the benefits of the act by reason of his military service but is able to finance his own transactions.

Heretofore only those soldiers who applied for the land and loan benefits of the Act were entitled to the reduced prices; but the Board has deemed it desirable that soldier settlers residing on and farming their own lands and paying cash for their requirements should be included.

Each applicant under this new arrangement must submit documentary proof of military service, also proof by affidavit or statutory declaration that he is a bona fide settler residing on and farming his own land and that the goods applied for will be for his own use and benefit.

The same arrangements have been made with regard to the purchase of stock through the Board live stock department.

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Waterman's Fountain Pens for sale at WALLACE'S.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR PATRONS

Our Store will be open as usual Saturday, May 24th, 1919, from 8.30 a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m., Summer Time.
Store will be closed all day on MONDAY, June 2nd, and TUESDAY, June 3rd. Kindly bear in mind.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YARDS OF ENGLISH PERCALE

—On Sale—

Saturday, May 17th,

at 9.30 a. m.

SALE PRICE, 35c. per yard.

This 36 inch English Percale is an excellent Fabric for washing and general everyday wear. It excels all others as a material for Men's Shirts, Boys' Shirts or Shirt Waists, Ladies' House Dresses, Allover Aprons or Girls' School Dresses. This is an extra heavy quality which will outwear even the better grade of Prints. The patterns are in neat stripes of Blue and Black. For easy and quick service the material will be cut in lengths of 2½, 3, 3½, 4 and 5 yard ends, with a limit of 20 yards to one customer.

Regular Value to-day 50 cents per yard—**SALE PRICE Saturday at 9.30 a. m., 35 CENTS.**
You save 15 cents per yard. . . On 20 yards you save $3.00—SEE WINDOW DISPLAY—COME SATURDAY.

ON SALE SATURDAY MORNING

Regular price 65 cents a yard—SALE PRICE 48 cents a yard

SILK JACQUARD CREPE

26 inches wide, colors Pink, Mauve, Cardinal, Dove, Sky, Reseda, Rose, Delph, Green.

On Saturday morning at 8.30 we will place on sale these attractive Silk Jacquard Crepes, in a host of popular colorings. The material is very soft in quality, having small self colored design. It is rich in appearance, and comes in correct weight for dresses and is very suitable for both womens' and children's wear. This is an excellent offering and one worthy of your earliest consideration Saturday morning.

SEE DISPLAY IN WINDOW

FOR SATURDAY

A SALE OF ATTRACTIVE SILK SKIRT LENGTHS

Featuring Gingham Plaids and Two Tone Stripes

Lengths 2, 2½, 3 yards—Regular price $3.00 a yard.
SALE PRICE $2.50 a yard.

Separate Skirts for the coming season will be greatly in demand and among the materials favored, fashion has labeled Silk "Popular." On Saturday morning we are offering a limited number of separate Skirt Lengths in colors and designs that are sure to please. You will find **Gingham Plaids,** self stripes, and two tone combinations in the newest colorings The materials are Taffeta and Duchesse Satin, width 36 inches

CIRCLE BAR LISLE HOSE FOR WOMEN—50 CENTS A PAIR

25 dozen of Women's French Lisle Hose, special elastic top, extra special heels, toes, ankles, and soles, colors Brown, Grey, White, sizes 8½ to 10—**50 cents a pair.**

SPECIAL—Plain Cotton Hose—25 cents a pair.

Women's plain Cotton Hose, with double hem at top, tight knit toe and heel, stainless dye, Sizes 8½ to 10 at 25 cents a pair.—Outsized extra wide leg sizes, 9 to 10 at **39 cents** a pair.
Childrens' Ribbed Cotton Hose 35 cents a pair.

Superior quality ribbed Cotton Hose, stainless dye, double heel and toe, colors Black, White, sizes 5 to 10—35 cents a pair.

UNDERWEAR

Women's Silk Lisle Vests, "Cumfy Cut" lace trimmed, no sleeves, V neck—**$1.50 each.**

Mercerized Ribbed Lisle Vests, "Cumfy Cut," no sleeves, size 38, O. S., **$1.00 each.**

Plain Lisle "Cumfy Cut," no sleeve, size 38, at **39 cents each.**

Lisle Vests, with plain hemstitched top, square neck, short and no sleeves, **50 cents each**—Outsize, **75 cents.**

Ribbed Lisle Vests, with square lace yoke, short or no sleeves, at **75 cents each.**

"Evening" Vests in fine Lisle, with beading top, tape strap over shoulder, size 38—**75 cents each.**

Women's Combinations, in "Cumfy Cut" or square cut yoke, with hemstitched or lace trimmed top, short or no sleeves, size 38—Prices range from **50 cents to $1.50 each. Outsize at $1.25.**

Lisle Bloomers, with elastic at waist, and knee sizes 38 at **75 cents, $1.00 each.**

Drawers in knee length, lace trimmed, size 38 at **75 cents** a pair—Outside at **85** cents a pair.

SALE OF BOYS' CAPS

SATURDAY, MAY 17

Mothers, here is your chance to secure a natty capfor your boy at a very moderate price Only 3 dozen in the lot and they come in assorted colors of fine Tweeds and Worsteds. In the regular way these caps would easily cost you $1.00.—**On Sale Saturday—50 cents each.—Sizes 6¾ to 7—See Window display on Friday.**

MENS' CAPS

This has been the biggest cap selling season we have ever known No man who loves the outdoor life has a complete outfit without a Cap. For driving, motoring, walking, etc., we have a cap to suit every purse and every purpose. Extremely modest patterns and smart gentlemanly styles with the youthful rakish effect that young men appreciate. Several new patterns added to our stock. **Choose yours now $1.25 to $3.00.**

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS IN WIDE VARIETY OF MAKES

Ranging in Price from $1.00 to $2.50 each

Are you hard to Fit ? Are you hard to please ?

The big demand is now on for Men's Work Shirts—You need them and you want them when you need them. We are ready to meet your any requirements with merchandise of merit. We have combed the markets of Canada for worthy Merchandise and we offer you the very best values obtainable.

To publish a list of our various different lines of Men's Work Shirts would be like advertising a dictionary by publishing a list of what it contains. We carry everything in good reliable Work Shirts—**Correct Sizes—Correct Makes—Correct Colors—Honest Values—Look ours over first.**

THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING VALUES IN MEN'S CLOTHING

Is just as great as knowing the value of a house or a cow. We do not pretend to know the value of Farm Stock, that is not our business, but we do claim to know considerable about buying Men's Clothing. We have been at it for twenty odd years and have studied the matter thoroughly, kept abreast of the times in style, searched the markets for exceptional values, and learned to know where the best clothes are made. Are we ever mistaken? Yes, just as you are sometimes fooled into buying a poor animal, but that is very seldom, and our guarantee protects you entirely. "If any garment we sell you fails to give you satisfaction we want you to return it at once. We will satisfy you no matter what it costs."

Young Men's Waist Seam Suits—New arrivals every few days. Specially selected patterns that will please you at **$26.50.** Men's Suits, Standard Models, at **$12.50, $15.00, $17.50, $20.00** and up to **$45.00.**

BARGAINS FOR YOUNG MEN IN FIRST LONG PANT SUITS

FOR AGES 15 to 20 YEARS

PRICES $6.65 up to $15.00

These are broken lots and hardly two of a kind, but they are well worth your special consideration. They are worth from one third to one half more than we are asking. Made of goodhonest cloths, well tailored, and good fitters, half belt and all round belt styles. We make it a point to clear out all broken lots, and in such cases as these the customer gets the benefit. Only about 15 suits left, and only sizes from 32 to 35. Be sure and come soon if you are in need of a suit.

BOYS' ODD BLOOMERS

EXTRA MONEY SAVING OPPORTUNITIES

It has been difficult to find any real honest good bloomers for over two years. Lately we have been fortunate in picking up some few dozens, made from good cloths, pants that are made for the sturdy boy who gives them hard usage. All sizes from five years old to 18 years.

Prices $1.25 up.

Among the new arrivals is a good, strong, Blue Serge pant with Governor fasteners. Price in sizes to 10 years is **$2.00** and larger sizes **$2.25.** Better than you have been buying at $2.50 and 2.75 a pair.

BUY BRITISH GOODS

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS